

RECREATION

— April 1944 —

PLAYGROUNDS

A Traveling Zoo

By Julius Kemory

The Fifth Freedom

By Helen G. Sommer

Victory Camps for Children

By Margaret A. Mordy

Music on the Summer Playground

By Esther A. Srole

Now That School's Out—Suppose We Play!

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Ref

A Dream

FROM THE MOUNTAINS come visions and sermons and commandments in all centuries and in all countries.

Down from the mountains came a group of wise men—wise men from many lands and many ages.

And I heard them as they came singing.

And what of wisdom do you bring me
From the ages since the world began?

I asked them and they answered me in song and this is what they answered as I caught some of the words.

Know ye that there is one God and He is a God of Life and Light.

Let first things be first.

First—live—thou and thy children forever and forever, thou and all that are within thy gates. The world belongeth unto God and unto His children forever and forever.

Live each day and accept no plan for the days that leave no time nor place nor way for living.

Cherish all that buildeth man, forever and forever.

Know ye that our God is a God of music, of drama, of the arts, of sports, of nature.

Know ye that all that buildeth men belongs to God and to thee—forever and forever.

Forget not the dignity and the worth of the individual as a child of God of whom thou art one.

Ever and always—whatever the cost keep thyself free—free from every form of slavery.

Remember this God's world may be kept friendly.

Remember again and yet again the world in which thou livest belongeth unto God and unto thee.

Keep thou thy world as a place to be lived in, thou and thy children and thy children's children—forever and forever.

Let beauty and truth and honor be first.

Let neither gold nor silver nor brass nor stocks nor bonds nor lands nor factories be placed first before thy God and the needs of His people.

If thou wilt place God and His people and the needs of the life of man first, then know ye that all other things needful shall be added unto thee forever and forever.

Give honor to thy father and thy mother and thy home.

Build strong thine own home as a fortress of thy God.

Men and women—be not afraid—let not sex have domination over thee in a world full of beauty and comradeship and so much that belongs to God and man.

Hate not—except the hate that is within thine own heart.

Kill no man's spirit, thine own, nor thy neighbor's.

Care for thy neighbor's welfare as for thine own.

Desire intelligence, wisdom, freedom from fear and want, and life itself for thy neighbor as for thyself.

Desire naught for thyself that thy neighbor with equal gifts may not secure for himself.

Keep not from thy neighbor aught of beauty that has value for thee.

"Do justly, love mercy, and walk humbly with thy God and thy neighbor."

Be not a slave to the science and the knowledge thou hast thyself created.

Bow not down to the tools and the machines thou hast made. Neither shalt thou worship them.

Let science and knowledge, let tools and machines serve God and man.

Bow not down to the institutions thou hast created nor worship them. Let thine institutions serve thee.

On the seventh day and on many special days sing and rejoice and let thy labor be such as buildeth thy soul and maketh thee to be glad thou art alive.

Rejoice that thou mayest work to build a world in which thou and thy neighbor, thy children and his children may be equally secure forever and forever.

Rejoice and yet again rejoice that thou art a child of God and all men may become thy brothers—forever and forever.

The Dream passed—the words died slowly away—yet the triumphant note of the song—rejoice and yet again rejoice—forever and forever remained. Some of the singers seemed to me to have come from Egypt, from China, from Babylonia and Assyria, from India, from Greece, from Rome, from the North Lands, and from the South Lands, from many holy lands of many people. But always the people who sang—in the dream—were coming down from the mountains and a special light was on their faces. I believed that some of them were thinking of Mount Olympus, some of Mecca, some of Jerusalem, but all were turned toward the future.

Howard Branscher

APRIL 1944

A Traveling Zoo for Cleveland Playgrounds

LAST SUMMER upward of 250,000 Greater Cleveland children saw and petted animals from the Cleveland Zoo in their own playground. It was the first time the Zoo had been brought to them, and it proved to be such a huge success that everyone concerned is determined it shall be an annual summer event.

Not a single accident marred the summer's record. The animals not only survived but actually improved in health during these tours. The arrival of the traveling zoo was an event of importance in every neighborhood it visited. The Cleveland Zoo credits the traveling unit with stimulating interest among children and adults to such an extent that it reflected a marked increase in attendance at the Zoo itself.

The traveling unit, mounted on a trailer chassis and pulled by a truck, made 172 trips between June 23rd and September 6th. Every Recreation Department playground and most of the Board of

They thought Ringling Brothers had come back to town when Cleveland's Traveling Zoo, with its gay circus wagon decorations and loudspeaker broadcasting band music, made its first trip last summer!

By JULIUS KEMENY
Commissioner, Division of Recreation
Cleveland, Ohio

Education playgrounds in Cleveland proper were visited during the season. In addition, the Zoo visited at least one playground in each of the suburbs that go to make up Greater Cleveland, as well as going to orphanages and other children's institutions. At Lakewood Park, Lakewood,

Ohio, it played to the largest crowd of children during the season—an estimated 6,000. Sometimes it would take the children at a given playground as long as an hour and a half to file past the trailer. Afterward they were allowed to pet the rabbits, guinea pigs, and other small animals.

It Began at the Child Checking Playground

This is how it all came about: Early in the spring the City Division of Recreation installed a child checking playground in Public Square as an exhibit for Youth Victory Week. The idea occurred to me of having an exhibit of small animals there. Consequently I went to Fletcher Reynolds,

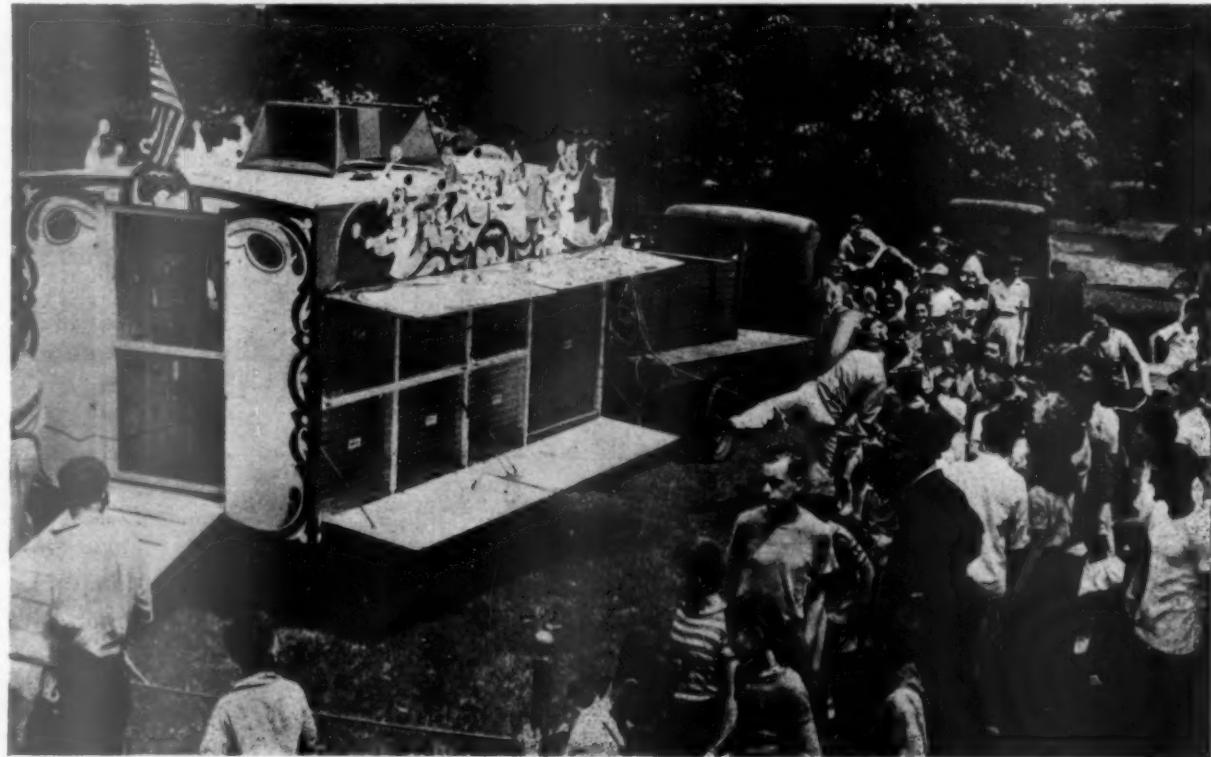


Photo by Oscar P. Harke

A TRAVELING ZOO FOR CLEVELAND CHILDREN

Zoo Director, who was glad to cooperate. The exhibit attracted so much attention from children and adults alike that it set us thinking.

How could we take some of the Zoo animals around to the playgrounds during the summer? Mr. Reynolds and I got our heads together and came up with the only possible answer—a trailer. How to get the trailer? How to get the various organizations who might be interested to cooperate?

After receiving the wholehearted approval of Arthur L. Munson, Director of the Department of Public Properties, in whose department we function, we went with our idea to Harold T. Clark, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Museum of Natural History and the Board of Control of the Cleveland Zoo, who embraced it enthusiastically; then to the *Cleveland Press* and its editor, Louis B. Seltzer, who showed equal enthusiasm.

With this backing we approached Leyton E. Carter, Director of the Cleveland Foundation, and had no trouble getting \$300 for our venture. A visit to the executives of the Thompson Products, Incorporated got us an additional \$500. Now we were in funds!

The *Cleveland Press* announced the venture in a story, and assigned Joe Collier, a feature writer, to work closely with Mr. Reynolds and me in getting the project into shape. We bought a trailer for \$300. Two cabinet makers from the Recreation Division were assigned to build the superstructure which is 15 feet long, 8½ feet wide, and approximately 10½ feet high. It contains fourteen cages, two of which are large enough to accommodate young lions or animals of comparable size.

James Herron, *Press* artist, assigned to draw a design for the superstructure decoration, chose to make it resemble a circus

The Cleveland Division of Recreation will be glad to furnish plans of the trailer and give additional information regarding the project to any interested group desiring it. Requests should be addressed to Julius Kemeny, Commissioner, Division of Recreation, 6 City Hall, Cleveland, Ohio.

band wagon. A decorator was hired to carry this out in plywood.

We Conduct a "Treasure Hunt"

In our quest for paint and plywood Mr. Reynolds and I visited the Davis Plywood

Corporation. We intended to purchase the materials, but Mr. Davis pointed out that plywood was rationed. However, when he learned what our project was, he remarked, "We can't sell it but no one can stop me from giving it away." The Glidden Paint Company officials lost no time, when we explained the project, in giving us the paint. We bought the heavy wire needed, and some hardware. Between us we furnished the flooring, wood, and other materials needed.

Very soon the trailer was built and almost ready to travel, but we still needed a public address system. Hoping to have one donated, *The Cleveland Press* ran a story of the need. It brought no donation but it uncovered a nice bargain in a second hand system for \$40. Mayor Frank Lausche, intensely interested in the project, cut red tape to make a city truck available.

The Zoo Is Dedicated and Goes on Its Way

On June 23rd, Mayor Lausche with Harold T. Clark, Leyton E. Carter, officials of the donor companies, and the sponsors (*The Cleveland Press*, Recreation Division of the City of Cleveland, and the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, parent organization of the Cleveland Zoo), dedicated the trailer in ceremonies at high noon on the Public Square. After the ceremony it set out on its rounds.

The crew consisted of a driver furnished by the city and two trained lecturers, one paid jointly by the Division of Recreation and the Cleveland



Photo by Oscar P. Harke



Photo by Oscar P. Hark

Zoo, the other paid by the Friends of the Cleveland Zoo, a fund-raising organization.

The trailer stopped an average of one hour and fifteen minutes at each park, starting about noon and making an average of four stops daily.

After the project got under way it was virtually no work at all for our Department. Mr. Reynolds has estimated that three hours a day loading, unloading, and cleaning the cages covered the Zoo's extra work.

In the cages were two monkeys, a baby fox, a mother opossum with young, guinea pigs, an owl, an armadillo, a few rabbits, three kittens which, by the way, received a lion's share of attention, a bantam rooster, and other animals. Some of them were changed from time to time, but many of them went through the entire season.

A complete new generation of guinea pigs was born on the trailer. One day when the men opened the cages at the playground the children called attention to baby guinea pigs. They had been born between stops.

To the children's great delight they were permitted to pet some of the smaller animals, all of which miraculously survived!

The lecturers were Ed Rector and Samuel E. Davies, school teachers, and both interested in wildlife. They took turns telling the children about the animals. When the lectures were over, circus music was played over the public address system.

The Police Departments of Cleveland and the suburbs assigned squad cars to the Zoo. When it entered a district, the squad car for that district picked it up and stayed with it until it left the district.

The Division of Recreation mimeographed a week's itinerary in advance, copies of which were sent to the Welfare Federation, the suburbs involved, the Police Department, the daily and neighborhood newspapers, and to all city councilmen. *The Cleveland Press* carried the next day's itinerary every day, and the following week's itinerary each Saturday. In addition it ran several feature stories during the summer and printed many pictures of playground crowds.

The traveling zoo showed up on schedule at

A TRAVELING ZOO FOR CLEVELAND CHILDREN

every playground, rain or shine. Often children stayed through showers, so fascinated were they with the animals.

Plans for 1944

Supervisors planned handcraft programs around the Zoo. This feature will be extended next summer, with possibly a public exhibition of the results at the end of the season.

This year the sponsoring agencies between them

intend to publish a brochure containing pictures and short descriptions of animals, one of which will be given each child visiting the exhibit. It is also planned to take a pony along next summer for some of the smaller children to ride.

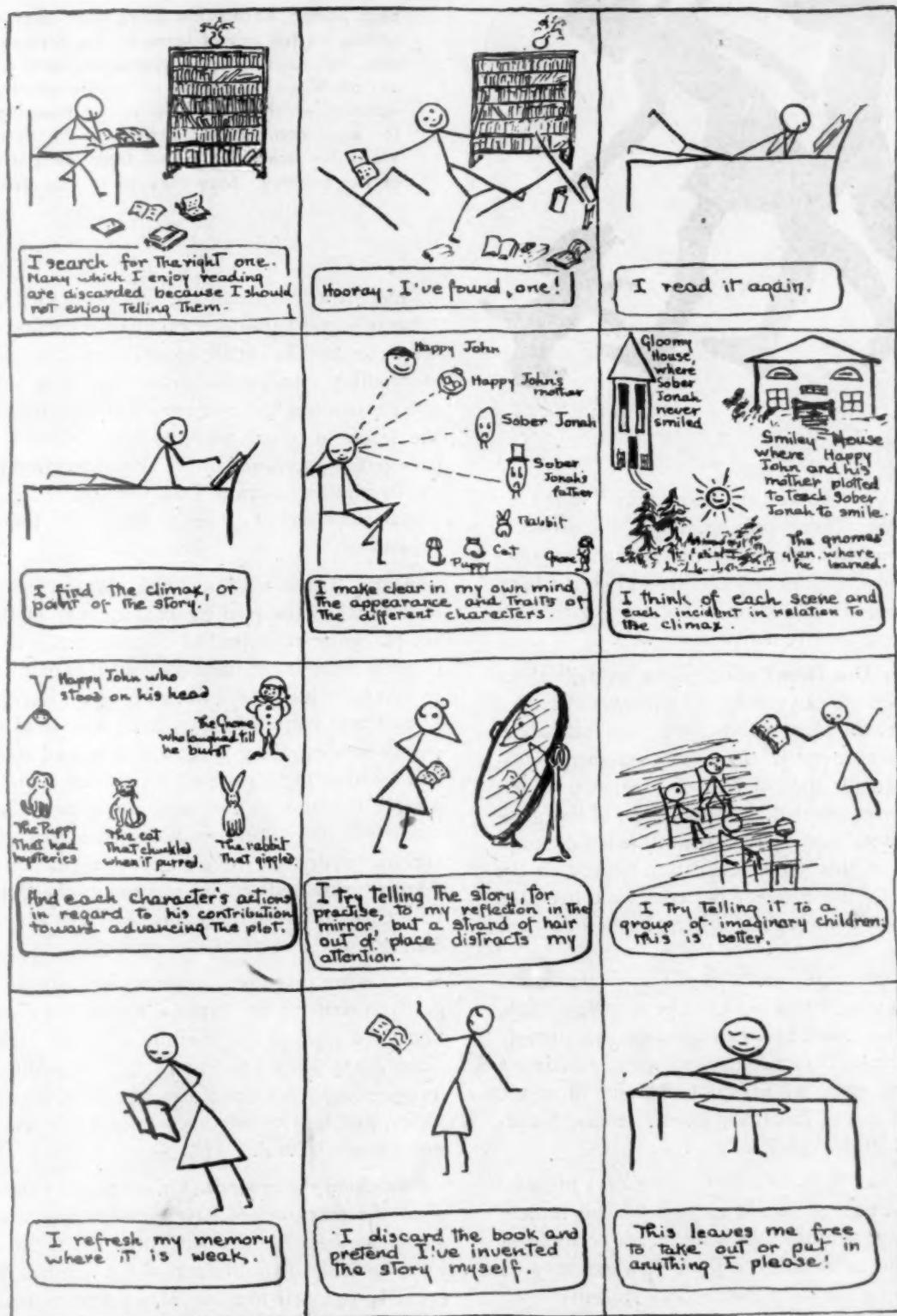
Two days a week this year, as last, the exhibit will remain at the Zoo and the lecturers will conduct tours of the entire Zoo. There will also be a showing of animal motion pictures in the Zoo Auditorium at stated intervals.



Photo by Oscar P. Harke

How I Get Ready to Tell a Story

By JEANETTE E. PERKINS



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Gedge Harmon

AMERICA'S PLAYGROUNDS, last summer, were busy places. There were, of course, the usual activities which make the playgrounds so popular as rendezvous for boys, girls, and even adults, but because we had entered the war there were many special service activities as well.

Do They Use Them? But before we talk about activities on the playground, let's answer the question—"Are the playgrounds used?" and talk about some general matters. Before last summer's vacation started for the children of Memphis, 33,264 of them were queried as to their use of the playground. More than 71 per cent of the children approached on this subject said they played on the grounds. Of the other 21 per cent some lived too far away to come, while others worked in their free hours.

Grownups, too, are using the playgrounds. There is a playground in Port Chester, New York, for example, which has been developed exclusively for grownups. It is a small area with a children's playground close by in the park, and in it are courts for bocci, handball, paddle tennis, horseshoes and similar games.

Leadership. It is difficult in these days of manpower shortage to secure enough trained leaders for the playgrounds. One solution of the problem lies in training volunteers, some of whom may be found among the older high school students.

Volunteer leaders on the park playgrounds in Indianapolis were secured through the cooperation

Now That School's Out-Su

Each Spring, before the playground season opens, we tell you of some of the happenings on last summer playgrounds, and of any plans we have heard of for the coming summer, which might help you in planning for your community's activities. So here are some scattered notes from all parts of our country. May they serve you well!

of merchants' associations, P.T.A.'s, OCD, and other organized groups in each neighborhood. Men were recruited to handle athletic teams; women for storytelling, dramatics, crafts, or even "playground mothers" to look after small children while the leader directed activities. Members of child care groups sponsored by OCD who received training in games and crafts from workers of the Park Department served as junior leaders on the playgrounds.

Akron, Ohio, used a novel plan for securing leaders when the opening last summer of thirty-six playgrounds instead of the fourteen originally planned necessitated the employment of many more workers. In less than a week's time the Recreation Department recruited eighty-five playground workers by sending sixty telegrams to school teachers and by inserting a page advertisement in the help wanted columns of the local newspaper. School teachers, college students and high school graduates responded to the call. We might add that Akron's increased activity was due to the fact that the City Council appropriated an additional \$16,000 for the recreation program!

If you are planning a training institute we suggest you write to the National Recreation Association for a copy of the institute syllabus, *Training Your Playground Leaders* (\$.35). In addition to its general suggestions it has schedules, suggested topics, and lists of references which you will find exceedingly helpful.

Publicizing Playgrounds. Unless people can know what the playgrounds have to offer and what is going on there, they won't go to them. So they must be told. The director of the summer playground program in Reading, Massachusetts, realized this, so he first visited the Neighborhood Betterment Association and talked to the group there about the

ut-Suppose We Play!

proposed program. Next, he sent a mimeographed bulletin in the form of a letter to all of the children in the public schools telling them about the activities to be conducted. Finally, through the courtesy of the Municipal Electric Light Company a printed slip telling about the playground was sent into the homes of Reading with the monthly electricity bill.

Don't forget that the children, too, can help in publicity. In the Tuckahoe, New York, *Record* last summer there appeared regularly a column of playground notes provided by the children themselves, who wrote about interesting activities on their playgrounds. Some of these reporters were as young as eight years of age. One correspondent wrote of a community night at her playground:

"About 250 people turned out, and although there were loads of mosquitoes, everyone had a nice time, I am sure."

The Indianapolis Park Department publicized its recreation activities through the newspapers and, in addition, held a city-wide poster contest judged by two librarians, one head of the art department and the other head of the children's room of the central public library.

About Activities

Nature Recreation. Let's start with nature recreation because that is a feature of the program which grows more important all the time.

Children of all ages enjoyed the nature lore program on the playgrounds at Mt. Lebanon, Pennsylvania, last summer. Little girls from 7 to 11 years of age met every morning for a period of nature recreation. They took short nature walks, learning to identify trees, birds, wild flowers, and butterflies. One of their projects was a bulletin board containing pictures they had made representing good neighbors in nature. Another was the making of wild flower books containing pictures drawn from the wild flowers they had gathered. The girls learned to identify twenty-five of



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Perhaps the salvage campaigns and some of the other activities which children took part in last summer sound to you more like work than play! We suggest that you read the article on page 21 of this issue — "They Also Serve"

the Museum's study birds. Among their trips outside the playground were visits to the Buhl Planetarium with the boys of the playground, and to the zoo.

The period from 10:15 to 11:00 each day was devoted to Girl Scout badge work in nature. Among the activities were trips to the Museum and Phipps Conservatory, and a number of hikes. The final two weeks were devoted to the study of stars and trees, to trips to the Planetarium, the Observatory, and the Riverview Natural History Museum.

A group of boys from eight to twelve years of age showed keen interest in "manifestations of nature," especially in the aquatic, land, animal and butterfly life about Cedarhurst Lake. A trip to the Planetarium led to the construction of a sun dial for the park. The boys enjoyed a cook-out and a number of picnics, topping off the program with overnight camping in the park.

Among the most popular of the activities of the Elmira, N. Y., playgrounds were the weekly hikes, picnics, and cook-outs.

Arts and Crafts. Nine of the largest commercial establishments in Chester, Pennsylvania, gave space in their windows for display of playground crafts, and both the chain stores and independent

merchants contributed some of their best window space. When the material was distributed each store was given articles from different playgrounds. This provided a kind of treasure hunt, since every child went from window to window looking for the articles he had made, each of which was identified with a small card giving the name of the owner, age, and the name of the playground. This device also gave the children an opportunity to see articles made by children on playgrounds other than their own. Many of the fathers and mothers visited the displays, which a large sign indicated were the work of the children on the local playgrounds.

In Bridgeport, Connecticut, under the auspices of the Department of Recreation, there were displays of crafts, but these were held at the individual playgrounds, and aroused much interest on the part of relatives and friends. There were hundreds of the usual articles made on playgrounds—leather belts, bracelets, pot holders, and innumerable others, but in addition there were some unusual projects.

On the land adjacent to the Harvey Went Playground the boys made out of some old lumber a boys' hut which won special recognition. One playground had a replica of the Yankee Stadium made out of cardboard 4' x 4'. From others came attractive posters and paintings on wood, and an excellent ship model. The sewing done during the summer was especially good on all playgrounds and there were dresses, halters, blouses, aprons, and handkerchiefs galore.

The Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Association held an exhibit of handcraft articles in a downtown store window. In spite of the fact that it was almost impossible to secure materials, the 1943 exhibition was one of the largest in years. Bits of scrap felt were used to make little lapel novelties; linoleum odds and ends were carved into attractive wall plaques; with a few crayons, water colors, shellac or substitutes, ordinary paper picnic plates were beautifully decorated. Leather scraps from a near-by factory were made into coin purses, wallets, knife holders and link belts. With the aid of a hand drill, wood block belts laced together with brightly colored scrap yarn and with gaily colored pictures on each strap, made attractive belts.

Over 5,000 articles made on the playgrounds during the

1943 season is the proud report of the Akron, Ohio, Recreation Department. Among them were many stuffed animals, lapel gadgets, and household articles. There were two exhibits of handcraft—one, in the lobby of the municipal building; the other, in a prominent downtown store window.

Children of the Indianapolis playgrounds made useful articles for the armed forces, hospitals, and their own homes. On one playground the boys built a doll's house, painted and papered it; boys and girls together made furniture, while girls made drapes, curtains, and rugs. The finished project was presented to the Indianapolis Day Nursery.

Doll beds, dresses, chairs, and tables were used on the tot lots; game boards and other game equipment were made on all playgrounds. Other projects included embroidered bibs for the Day Nursery; tray favors, stuffed animals, and scrapbooks for children in hospitals; fans for the Home for the Aged; decorations for servicemen's centers and day care centers; comb cases, key holders, stationery folders filled with writing papers, braided lanyards, and scrapbooks of cartoons for the armed forces, and holders for ration books and war bonds for homes.

Music on the Playground. Music grows in favor on the playgrounds. Thirteen playgrounds in San Francisco had toy symphonies last summer which provided both recreation and education in music for the children. Using percussion instruments, smaller and more simplified than those of a regular orchestra, the children were organized according to age, preschool and advanced. The material offered and method of presentation were governed by the age of the children.

The music supervisor of the Indianapolis playgrounds organized rhythm bands, a small orchestra, and chorus groups, and held talent shows together with community sings on all occasions when groups gathered.

Shows. There were playground shows of all kinds last summer. Dolls of every description were in Bridgeport's doll show. Taken from closet shelves, picked out of their cribs, with faces washed and hair combed and dressed in their finest clothes, they made a brave showing.

Bridgeport had a pet show as well. "Bring your pet along with yourself," said the invi-

Last summer, in its playground program, the Philadelphia Bureau of Recreation stressed activities which were patriotic in nature and would contribute to the war effort. A few of the activities are described in this issue. A later issue of RECREATION will contain an article telling of the city's Stay-at-Home Independence Day celebration which proved to be an outstanding occasion.

tation. "It may be a dog, cat, bird, fish, rabbit, or white mice, turtles, frogs, crocodiles or what have you. Clean them up and make them look their best." Some of the classifications for the dogs were: smallest, largest, most bandy legged, most sympathetic eyes, fattest, laziest, ugliest, best looking, and dogs with the most spots, longest tail, and "trickiest."

And there was a costume show in Bridgeport—a sort of summer Halloween, because the participants went about it in much the same manner. They got dressed up, took part in skits, sang songs, played harmonicas, and did a variety of stunts. There were cowboys, soldiers, sailors, Indians, and old-fashioned girls—just to mention a few.

The doll and pet show held in Syracuse, New York, had a setting made to resemble a miniature country fair with booths and stalls. Exhibits ranged from white mice to ponies.

Storytelling.
On the Akron, Ohio, playgrounds children took turns telling stories as well as listening to them. Each storytelling group selected one of its favorite tales to dramatize as its contribution to the Neighborhood Play Day at the end of the season.

On many playgrounds last summer patriotic stories were the order of the day.

Interplayground Contests. Interplayground contests in a number of activities were staged last summer on the park playgrounds of St. Paul, Minnesota. Even first aid provided material for a contest. Teams of two, who alternated in each event as doctor and patient, competed for honors in applying bandages of various kinds.

Sand modeling was another activity in which there was close competition in four districts. Here the patriotic theme proved most popular. Modeling was judged on the basis of neatness, detail, originality, size and proportion, properties, general artistic judgment, and number of participants.

A horseshoe pitching contest was held on an elimination basis to determine winners in each age

class at every center. Then came the choosing of a district champion, and finally a city champion.

Basketball throws for girls aroused much interest. Three throws were allowed each contestant in every event, and the best throw of the three was recorded on the score sheet. The three events were: (1) basketball throw overhead backward from the line, using both hands; (2) basketball round arm throw forward from the 7-foot circle marked on the ground; (3) basketball goal throw from foul line (10 trials for each contestant).

The boys competed in football and a graded scale of points was used according to distance of individuals in each age group for the pass, the drop kick and place kick.

A singing games contest with variations of standard singing games such as "Looby Lou" and "Farmer in the Dell" created new interest in these games.

Playground Elections. July 14th was election day on the Syracuse, New York, playgrounds. In order to vote boys and girls had to register on July 12th, and 1,300 of them did. As the result of the spirited campaign con-

ducted on all the grounds, play leaders were elected to take over the playgrounds and conduct the program for one day. The elected leaders were guests of the Municipal Recreation Commission in the Common Council chambers at City Hall, where the Mayor and chairman of the Municipal Recreation Commission addressed them. Later they attended a movie as guests of the management of a local theater.

Pageants and Festivals. As a part of its August program, the Department of Parks and Recreation in Schenectady, New York, presented at Second Ward Park the "Pageant of the Four Freedoms." The children and young people who took part came from three of the playgrounds and ranged in age from 5 to 18. The event was featured by a large advertisement in the Schenectady *Union-Star*, which was accompanied by the announcement that the advertisement was made possible by



Countless pet shows were held in cities all over the country

Gedge Harmon

thirty-three local firms, organizations and individuals.

Beautiful Sigmund Stern Grove in San Francisco, California, became an enchanted place when the Recreation Department's annual summer festival took place there on June

13, 1943. Hundreds of children and young people appeared in folk dances, classical ballet, toy symphonies, choruses and specialty numbers. The Junior Civic Symphony was heard in overture and in accompaniment.

Five hundred youngsters from the thirty-three playgrounds of Reading, Pennsylvania, participated in the final folk dance festival held before an audience of 2,000 persons at the close of the summer. For an hour the children presented a program of songs and dances, including "How Do You Do?" "Turn Around Me," "Swiss May Dance," "Old Roger," "Carrousel," "Gustaf Skol," and "Seven Jumps." Leaders of the various play centers taught and guided the children. Parents' playground associations helped the children make Robin Hood costumes, pinafores, aprons, boleros, capes, crepe paper hats, and patriotic dresses of red, white, and blue.

Playground or district play days were stressed by the Indianapolis Park Department last summer as a substitute for the annual pageant. These included almost every activity which made up the program. Some were set up with a definite theme, while some resembled a county fair. The play days were as varied as the interests and preferences of the children who helped to plan them.

Akron is another city which substituted neighborhood celebrations for the usual end of the season city-wide play festival or pageant. The playgrounds were divided into areas, and the smaller grounds of the district collaborated with one large park in the section. This helped greatly with transportation problems.

Each area had its own dramatic skit, exhibition of handcraft, games, and presentation of awards. These were made on a point basis for leader-

Last summer many cities celebrated Joseph Lee Day at the end of July. There will be celebrations all over the country this summer. Write the National Recreation Association for material which will help you in observing this important special day.

ship and service, team games, individual games, and sportsmanship. About 2,000 children on thirty-five playgrounds received awards.

At the close of the season, children from all the playgrounds of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, participated in a play, "A Boy and His Flag," which was the public performance of the season. It was a patriotic play which included patriotic drills and songs, a parachute dance and a red, white, and blue dance.

"A Carnival of Play" was the name given the annual playground festival sponsored in 1943 by the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia. The festival carried out the summer's theme, "unrationed play," which stressed the desirability of permitting the children as far as possible to choose the kind of play they wanted.

The setting for the festival was the corner of a street or village square, decorated in carnival style, with tents or pavilions for different features, exhibits, and displays of posters in colorful appropriate designs. The carnival opens with a procession of the participants to the scene, with barkers and musicians in the lead, and clowns, tumblers and other performers bringing up the rear. The performers stop at the tents assigned to them, according to the type of program they are to put on. The carnival master, with the various barkers, proceeds to the central tent and introduces the performers—groups of small children, juniors and seniors—who put on the activities.

The arts and crafts projects were carried on in the same spirit of freedom of choice, and these were conspicuously successful. A great deal of talent came to light and unusual originality and initiative were revealed. A number of the boys became interested in making posters and decorations for the carnival and some of them showed genuine talent in that field.



Gedge Harmon

Family groups were encouraged to picnic on the playgrounds



Gedge Harmon

The summer playground festival presented by the Montclair, New Jersey,

Recreation Department made use of the victory garden theme and featured farmerettes and some of the animals which you would rather not see in your garden. You may secure free from the National Recreation Association a copy of the *All American Victory Garden and Playground Festival*.

Two simple pageants are also available from the Association. One of them, *All for Victory*, by Elizabeth Hanley, Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia, presents in a delightful way the conservation and salvage program of the playgrounds. The other, *Children of the Americas*, written by Florence Rhones of the Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Recreation Association, depicts in songs and dances periods in the history of America. These pageants are available at ten cents each.

And Still They Travell! In spite of transportation difficulties, they traveled last summer. We have told you in this issue of Cleveland's traveling zoo, and Waterloo's Victory Wagon, but there were other caravans as well, for traveling about the playgrounds and parks of Memphis, Tennessee, last summer was a gayly painted traveling game wagon, complete with everything from badminton darts and racquets to croquet sets, baseball bats and horseshoes.

There were "special days" when they left the playground and went on delightful adventures

Quiet games also were included. The bright awning over the wagon carried the sign, "Games to Lend."

They took trips away from the playgrounds, too. There were the outings in San Francisco, for example, where the careful planning which was done by the San Francisco Recreation Department had a great deal to do with their success. As early as April 1943, the directors from the six districts into which the city had been divided began holding meetings to discuss the cost of the outings, traveling distances, facilities and interesting points to be visited.

Each district selected one day a week for an outing away from the playground. In addition to this district day, each of which was attended by more than three hundred children, city-wide events were held and special programs conducted by the departments on garden clubs, swimming, junior museum, physical fitness, music, and girls' and women's activities.

A requirement for the program was that at least twenty children must participate in order for a group to leave the playground. Much of the success of these special events was due to the fact that it was possible for the Department to supply substitute directors while the regular leaders were off the grounds.

Syracuse, New York, conducts nine swimming pools which last summer served a large number of residents and visiting servicemen. A Learn-to-Swim campaign was a feature of the program. The Municipal Recreation Commission reports that the women lifeguards, who outnumbered the men, proved themselves thoroughly reliable and satisfactory.

Trips were taken to Golden Gate Park, Fleishacker Zoo, Junior Museum, Fisherman's Wharf, Roller Skating Rink, Crystal Baths, and many other places of interest.

To publicize the special events, a mimeographed program was distributed throughout the schools of the city and posted on the bulletin boards of each playground. The invitation issued through these programs was attractively phrased in a way designed to attract the children. Here, for example, is the announcement for District Four:

"On to your Playground daily go
For stories, games and puppet show
And if you live in District Four
Wednesday's the day for fun galore."

June 23—Trip to Zoo

We'll meet at the playground at exactly nine-thirty
Wear heavy shoes and clothes not too dirty
Pack a big lunch for we'll eat too
As we go out to enjoy Fleishacker's Zoo.

June 30—Picnic at Gilman Playground

Around nine-thirty be ready to go
For we must reach the beach while the tide is low
Bring your lunch, and be ready for fun
For we plan to do everything under the sun.

July 7—Boy's Swim at Mission Pool

We'll leave here, boys, at 1 P. M.
For those who can't go—we're sorry for them
For it will be warm—and what with no school
There'll be nothing like swimming in a nice cool pool.

July 14—Girls' Indoor Fun at Jackson

Have you ever laughed 'til your sides did ache?
If not, young ladies, for goodness sake!
Be here on the ground at a quarter to one
And we'll take you to Jackson for oodles of fun.

July 21—Picnic at Golden Gate Park

A picnic is fun—that you all know
So at 9 A. M. to the Park we'll go
Bring a big lunch and some small change too
For the donkeys and swings
will be waiting for you.

July 28—Joseph Lee Day at North Beach Playground

For small children to be followed by swim at Crystal Plunge (city-wide).

Aug. 4—Play Day at Jackson

This is a day we know you'll enjoy
And that includes every girl and boy.
There'll be races and games and surprises galore
Leave your grounds at eleven—be back by four.

Aug. 11—Skating at Coliseum Bowl

Bring twenty cents and be ready to roll
On a pair of skates at Coliseum Bowl.
See your directors and they'll let you know
Exactly what time everyone shall go.

Aug. 18—Treasure Hunt at Sunnydale

"Yo Ho Ho" and a "Heave Ho My Hearty"
This is the day for your Treasure Hunt Party.
So keep your eyes open, and clues you'll uncover
That will lead you to prizes for you to discover.

Health the Fun Way. For several years the Indianapolis, Indiana, Park Department cooperated with the Dairy Council in stressing with the playground children the importance of good health and how it can be maintained. Last year the Council presented a puppet show, "The Cowboy and the Cook," which was shown on sixteen different playgrounds and reached more than 4,000 children. The Department divided the sixty-three playgrounds into districts, chose the playground most centrally located and having the best facilities, and invited all near-by playgrounds to attend. The rhythm bands furnished cowboy music; chorus groups sang western songs, while dancers, rope twirlers, and other talented members of the group combined to make the show a huge success. Six boys and girls who play accordions and guitars volunteered their services for each performance.

A Swimming Campaign. Because civilians of today may be servicemen of tomorrow, a Civilian Commando Swimming Campaign was conducted last summer in the swimming pools maintained by the Bureau of Recreation of Philadelphia. This campaign was considered of primary importance because of the necessity for men to know how to keep themselves afloat in the water, to keep alive under water, to forge ahead with heavy packs and equipment, and to care for themselves and others in any emergency in the water.

Three courses were conducted, graded junior, senior and expert, to enable beginners, intermediate and advanced swimmers to qualify. The expert test included all the events listed in the junior and senior courses, plus additional water stunts. Any swimmer who passed the expert course automatically received credit for the three tests.

The response to our request for information on last summer's playground programs was so generous that it has been utterly impossible to publish all of the material in this issue of RECREATION. There will be many other practical and interesting articles in the May number of the magazine. Don't miss this issue.

We also offer the suggestion that you consult the inside back cover of this issue for a listing of publications available through the Association which have value for your program, and that you send for complete lists of publications.

The requirements of the junior course consisted of five events which were—20-yard breast stroke swim; 20-yard back stroke swim; float or tread water three minutes and disrobe in the water; swim 10 yards under water; 20-yard swim fully clothed.

The senior course requirements included ten events—a 30-yard breast stroke swim; a 30-yard side stroke swim; a 30-yard back stroke swim; a 30-yard swim fully clothed carrying five pounds of equipment; jump in the water, disrobe and float or tread water five minutes; block and a 20-yard head carry; parry and a 20-yard cross chest carry; a 20-yard fireman's carry in shallow water; a 15-yard swim under water; a 300-yard swim.

The expert course included nine events which were—a 150-yard swim fully clothed using breast, side and back stroke; jump in the water fully clothed, disrobe and float or tread water five minutes; a 15-yard swim under water fully clothed; block and a 20-yard head carry, both rescuer and victim fully clothed; parry and a 20-yard cross chest carry, both rescuer and victim fully clothed; a 20-yard fireman's carry, both rescuer and victim fully clothed; a 30-yard swim fully clothed carrying nine to ten pounds of equipment; artificial respiration; a 300-yard swim.

There are servicemen who owe their lives to the fact that they learned to swim in Philadelphia's municipal swimming pool.

Safety Patrols. Safety patrols, organized last summer on the playgrounds of Akron proved highly successful. One Captain, one Lieutenant, two Sergeants, and four Guards were selected to form a patrol for each playground, except in areas where the number of children warranted a larger personnel. A manual with safety rules was furnished the children. The following general instructions were given in the manual:

1. See that all play equipment is in a safe condition and in good working order. There should be an inspection of all equipment at least once daily. Report any defect in equipment to a supervisor immediately.
2. See that safety rules listed in this manual are obeyed by all children. If a child refuses to obey the rules of safety, report the case to a superior officer, who in turn will speak to the child. If the child still refuses to obey, report the case to a supervisor.
3. Set an example for other children by observing all safety rules yourself while at play.
4. Keep the playground free from glass, nails, loose bricks, etc.
5. Carry this manual with you at all times.
6. Wear your armband at all times. It is your badge of authority.

General Safety Rules

1. Report accidents promptly to supervisors.
2. Do not use apparatus when it is wet.
3. Exercise care for others by playing games at a safe distance from other groups of children.
4. Look ahead when running.
5. Keep drinking fountains free from papers, peelings and other rubbish.
6. Refrain from throwing sand, sticks, stones, etc.
7. Stay off walls, fences, gates, and fire escapes.
8. Avoid use of dangerous toys, such as air rifles, sling-shots, pea shooters, bows and arrows, etc.
9. See that bicycles, tricycles, scooters, etc., are parked in a safe place, not laid on the ground where children may fall over them. A separate pamphlet covers the rules on bicycles.
10. Play quiet games during the hottest part of the day.
11. Avoid participating in activities which cause you to become overheated.
12. It is unwise to drink large quantities of cold liquids when very warm.
13. Avoid petting or molesting strange animals.
14. Prevent children from playing with matches. Consult a supervisor before starting any fires —such as burning rubbish.
15. Consider every wire a live wire. Do not handle any wires hanging from poles or buildings. If you find a wire, station someone to guard it while you call a supervisor.
16. Do not attempt to lift heavy objects beyond your strength. When lifting heavy objects, bend the knees, keeping the back straight and heels on the ground, using the legs for leverage and *not* your back.



Victory Camps for Children

By MARGARET A. MORDY



WHAT OPPORTUNITIES for war service are we offering our children of elementary school age—too young to work, but still acutely conscious of the war and anxious to help?

"Victory Camps" was the answer of South Pasadena last summer, and so successful was the venture that it will be repeated this year.

The Victory Camp is an organized program operated as a modified co-recreational day camp during July and August. The idea originated in the mind of one of the local youth executives who suggested that the youth agencies cooperate with the Recreation Department in sponsoring an enlarged summer playground program. This suggestion was met with enthusiasm by the members of the Youth Executive Council, a subsidiary organization of the Recreation Commission, now in its third year. The Council is composed of the executives of the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, and Y.M.C.A., a local minister who represents the Christian Youths Council, and the superintendent of recreation, with the chairman of the Recreation Commission acting as chairman. These organizations agreed to pool leadership, funds, and program ideas in one large city-wide youth program. Thus the first important step had been taken.

Hearing of the project, the local Citizens' Service Corps invited the Council members, together with representatives of the city schools, the public library, and the Red Cross to come together for further discussion of the plan. At the outset the need for centralized leadership was apparent. A woman widely known for her civic interest and knowledge of youth problems was selected as coordinator for the program. She interviewed civic leaders, sampling opinions and ideas, and gradually the program began to evolve.

The schools were willing

to contribute facilities for part of the program. The library would send a mobile unit to each center one day a week. The Y.M.C.A. would be responsible for organized sports for boys. The Girl Scouts would spend the money usually allotted to day camp operation for a specialist in dramatics. The Red Cross would hire a part-time worker to plan, direct and conduct Junior Red Cross activities. The Boy Scouts would teach camp craft, and the Camp Fire Girls' executive would take charge of the handcraft program. The Girl Scouts would teach outdoor cooking.

So the program grew, and interest increased. The city's Recreation Department, of course, carried a heavy responsibility, for it agreed to provide the paid leadership, the supervisor of the program, a craft specialist, directors and play leaders for each of the four centers, as well as the equipment and supplies necessary for operation.

The Victory Camps could not have operated a full well-rounded activity program, however, without the aid of many volunteers. Each organization was asked to submit lists of possible leaders, individuals who had had previous training or experience in work with children, if possible, since there was no time for any type of leadership training course. Names were secured from the files of the Citizens' Service Corps. The chairman of volunteers called each of these potential leaders personally, and each was listed according to preferred location, activity, and time of service. The results were amazing, for over ninety adults enthusiastically agreed to help. Most of these had

had experience in crafts, music, dramatics, scouting, public recreation programs, or physical education which could be of great value.

Details Are Worked Out

A surprising development was the frequent question

Miss Mordy, who is the Supervisor of Girls' and Women's Activities of the South Pasadena, California, Recreation Department, tells of the experiment in community cooperation which made last summer's playground program outstanding in the history of the city.

from school principals, local ministers, and parents, "But aren't you going to charge anything for this splendid program?"

The committee considered the suggestion seriously. Would a fee be violating public recreation policies? This was not a needy community.

Few, if any, children would

be excluded by a small fee. Would not parents and children alike appreciate the program more if they contributed a little to it? Accordingly, a fee of \$2.00 per child for the eight weeks' period was decided upon, with a \$5.00 family rate for a family covering more than two children. It was made clear that no child would be excluded from the grounds if he could not afford to pay.

The name "Victory Camp" was selected because the program resembled a wartime substitute for camping. It was more complete and more carefully planned than the playground programs of preceding years, and therefore it would have more appeal to the children enrolling in it.

Two days were set aside for enrollment at the camps. Upon enrolling the child received a button which stated, "I am a Victory Camper." He was registered on the director's list, and a membership card was filed for him. Upon completion of registration, each camp had an enrollment of about 75 children. The total enrollment for the four camps was 300.

The Program

The over-all program was developed by the co-ordinator, representing the cooperating groups, and the playground supervisor. A sample day's program at one of the camps follows:

1:30 - 2:00 P.M. Assembly (music, storytelling, committee reports, reading of the log, etc.)

2:00 - 2:15 P.M. Distribution of supplies

2:15 - 3:30 P.M. Day's principal activities (Junior Red Cross, crafts, pottery, wood shop, outdoor cooking, dramatics, library, folk dancing, game activities varied each day)

3:30 - 3:45 P.M. Clean-up

3:45 - 4:00 P.M. Evaluation and summary, announcements for the following day

4:00 - 5:00 P.M. Free play or organized sports

This is the story of the Victory Camp program conducted last summer in South Pasadena, California, a city of about 15,000 residents. This year the program will be headed by a Victory Camp Board of Directors who will manage and finance the program, with the Recreation Department furnishing all of the facilities and some of the equipment. The project will be expanded to include participants from 6 to 21 years.

Specialists visited each camp once a week, and each day differed slightly from the preceding one in the activities offered. In addition to the planned program, quiet games, dolls and toys, equipment for playing house were provided for the children not interested in the planned program.

The camps became a practical laboratory in democratic living. Each child served on a committee in a way which was essential to the successful operation of the camp. There were clean-up committees, keepers of the log, distributor of supplies, equipment custodians, librarians, and Junior Red Cross leaders. Children made their own safety rules, helped to conduct assemblies, and solved many of the camp problems.

The Junior Red Cross activities proved to be one of the most successful aspects of the Victory Camps. Here the children found an outlet for their desire for service. Their pride in the mounting piles of toys and presents for refugee children and for soldiers was immense. They did careful work and their contributions will be of real value to those who receive them.

As an experiment in community cooperation the Victory Camps have been a civic triumph in South Pasadena. Never before have all groups worked so hard or so many hours together in the achievement of a common cause. The children have been given a wide-range program. It has been educational, but more than that it has been fun, fun to play and learn and serve, fun to belong to a democratic society.



Every afternoon at 3:30
there comes a 15 minute
clean-up period

Print by Gedge Harmon

Music on Summer Playgrounds

THE SUMMER of 1943 was a musical one for the playgrounds of Reading, Pennsylvania. The tide of world events was brought into the focus of recreation activities through the selection of a musical theme as the nucleus of the summer program, the title of which was "Music Unites the Nations." Heretofore, in this musical-minded city, there had been little emphasis placed on music as a primary interest in child play. How to elevate this neglect of a basic art to a position of importance was the chief problem.

At the outset, the music supervisor compiled and arranged a thirty-page Music Bulletin containing words and music to varied songs suitable for wide-range use. The numerous features of the summer program, and especially the United Nations theme, lent themselves to musical correlation; the folk songs chosen for the Bulletin were included with that factor in mind. In addition to this basic reference manual, supplementary music materials and pamphlets were issued to all playground leaders from time to time.

The second hurdle to overcome was the fact that only a minority of the fifty leaders had had any experience in organizing or directing activities of a musical nature. During the ten-day leaders' institute preceding the opening of playgrounds, the music supervisor conducted daily sessions devoted to group singing and song leading. In these instructional periods the leaders were taught songs by rote, and practiced conducting songs with the fundamental meters before the entire group. In general, they acquired the rudiments which were essential to overcoming self-consciousness in leading informal group

By ESTHER A. SROLE
Supervisor of Music—1943
Reading, Pennsylvania

singing. Various approaches to enthusiastic singing were explained and illustrated, such as humming, whistling, clapping rhythms, "detecting" tunes, group conducting, tune combinations, nonsense songs, stunt songs, rounds, and the game of "carrying on the song," with individuals singing successive phrases, plus other musical games.

Music as a tonic for morale was the underlying thread pervading the program. This key purpose was expressed in a motto: "Get more people singing more songs!" With this as an incentive, the leaders set to the task of motivating musical interest among the children.

Singing—Any Time, Any Place!

As starters, provocative music posters were placed on bulletin boards on every playground. Informal daily song-fests were held at appropriate times during the day—during intense heat, during handcraft periods, after storytelling hours, and alternating with quiet games and dramatics. Emanating from these daily sings there arose the natural follow-up desire to form choruses. The children who were most interested in group singing met together at definite times during the week, selected fitting titles for their organizations (for example, the *Victory Song Club*), chose officers, learned new songs, reviewed old favorites, kept musical scrapbooks, and were relied upon to participate as featured "artists" on many special programs. On Reading's thirty-three playgrounds there were twenty-four of these small local choruses, functioning as the backbone of the entire musical picture.

A novel device which helped to motivate in-

It's great fun to be a member of
Reading's summer playground band



Courtesy Reading, Pa., Recreation Department

terest was the choice of a "Song of the Day" and "Song of the Week" on each playground. These were selected favorites chosen by the children. At the close of the season these titles resulted in a "Hit Parade of Summer Tunes," with a distinctive list for every playground. It was gratifying to note that the songs were in good taste and displayed discriminating choice. Several attempts were made at composing playground songs. The results were, for the most part, original words set to familiar tunes, lauding the spirit and fun to be found on Playground.

In addition to the vocal side, the instrumental aspect was also utilized. Experimental rhythm bands and kitchen bands were formed on several playgrounds. However, the outstanding feature was the city-wide playground band composed of forty-five youngsters directed by a playground leader with instrumental experience. They rehearsed two mornings weekly at the Y.M.C.A. The band, in uniform, played engagements free of charge, giving one-hour programs at evening playground festivals sponsored by Parents' Playground Associations. In addition, there were four municipally-operated bands which performed for public concerts throughout the summer season.

Music was introduced wherever possible to enhance the playground program. The daily routine activities acquired new color with the extra lilt that music contributed. Daily flag-raising ceremonies which started the playground day were accompanied by patriotic songs such as, "This Is My Country," "You're a Grand Old Flag," and others. Folk tales were interspersed with folk songs; singing games and interpreting rhythms were enjoyed; music appreciation groups gathered around vintrolas; songs were gaily dramatized (for example, the English folk song, "O, Soldier, Soldier"); musical charades and action songs were pantomimed; there was singing during and after folk dancing festivals; war stamps were zealously sold to the tune of appropriate parodies and jingles; cautions for safety were sung in rhyme; adults and children sang lustily on hikes and at picnics, at festivals, at community sings, and concerts. Music was "in the air" everywhere!

"You can have fun with music just as you can have fun with many other things that you would not dream of considering seriously as an accomplishment, least of all from the professional standpoint. The big advantage of music is that you can play or sing or compose it by yourself. It is not necessary for you to show off your ability to other people, or to compete with anyone else. So long as you enjoy it, that is enough."—Sigmund Spaeth in *Fun With Music*.

Special Events Featured by Music

The music supervisor issued weekly lists of songs to be taught to the children, in keeping with the summer theme and coming special events. Music was incorporated as an integral part of every outstanding program. At the beginning of the season, Fourth of July celebrations were woven around numerous patriotic and service songs of all types. Highlights of the season were the minstrel shows, which lent themselves so well to musical-jamboree effects. Suggested songs for these programs were "Shortnin' Bread," "Li'l Liza Jane," "Dixie," "Camptown Races," and a number of Stephen Foster melodies. The choruses in blackface carried the bulk of these programs along, with occasional solos and background effects by the "entire company."

Pirate nights, which were boisterous events, were made more realistic by the singing of nautical ditties, such as "Sailing, Sailing," "Nancy Lee," and "A Capital Ship," rendered by terrifying pirates. Dramatic stunt nights included musical stunts as "fillers" between skits and playlets. Here again, playground choruses supplied musical backgrounds for pantomimes and other novelty numbers.

Afternoon musical teas were informal gatherings of the "garden party" variety in which music held sway in programs featuring the choruses in various "roles," with solos, duets, trios, both vocal and instrumental. Refreshments were served to heighten the proper atmosphere. For the most part, these musical teas were organized and directed by poised child conductors who, after several weeks of musical participation, were sufficiently competent to take charge of informal get-togethers of this nature. These programs were planned with the purpose of embodying one of the amenities of gracious social living into a playground environment.

At the End of the Season

The culmination of Reading's musical summer occurred with the presentation of a spectacular music festival, "Music Unites the Nations," performed in the open-air Band Shell at City Park. Weeks before rehearsals were contemplated, the

MUSIC ON SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

music supervisor supplied each leader with an outline of the program. The songs, dances, singing games, pantomimes, and costumes included authentic examples from the folk art, music, and literature of thirteen United Nations. With this summary each leader received a "cue" sheet indicating her duties in helping to organize the festival, and was requested to choose a specified number of children for a designated part in the festival. This plan insured representation of participants from all playgrounds.

At the biweekly staff conferences the music supervisor reviewed the musical numbers with the leaders, who in turn instructed the youngsters. The most intensive practice was required in training the festival chorus, which was composed of members from each of the twenty-four small choruses mentioned above, to provide a grand total of one hundred singers for the performance. After the leaders had taught the words and melodies of the festival songs over a period of time to choristers on their grounds, four Sectional Chorus rehearsals were scheduled. Children from these areas of the city met on successive days on four different playgrounds where the music supervisor further reviewed with them the numerous songs, work-

ing for special effects, and striving for good tone quality, clear diction, and correct interpretation.

"It was then," writes the director of Brinkley Playground, Memphis, "that real music began on our playgrounds." A special place was made for the boys in the program. Soon instruments arrived from the recreation center—a toy piano, a drum with cymbals, a tambourine. Then more boys came, and now there are times when the playground is alive with melody.

pantomime groups, solo and group dancers, and leading characters vigorously went through their paces. The entire dress rehearsal, with a cast of two hundred, took place on the day preceding the big event.

The "Music Unites the Nations" festival, dedicated to the children of the United Nations, was a colorful evening affair which lasted one and one-half hours. The Playground Band played a short introductory program, before the costumed chorus of one hundred children (ranging in age from seven to sixteen), filed on to the Band Shell, singing "Marching Along Together."

From this jolly beginning, the program moved smoothly along through a succession of songs and dances from Great Britain, Australia,

(Continued on
page 53)



Courtesy Memphis Park Commission

"They Also Serve"

THE CHILDREN on the public playgrounds of Reading, Pennsylvania, felt last summer that they were playing a very definite part in the war effort. They made and turned over to the Junior Red Cross for distribution among the servicemen in hospitals 2,000 handcraft articles, including jigsaw puzzles packed in neatly painted boxes or cans, joke booklets, and sewing kits known as "housewives." They also made toys which were sent by the Red Cross to institutions for refugee children, and they helped in salvage campaigns. To add interest, novel ways of collecting the waste material were invented. One of these was a scavenger hunt. The children on the playground were divided into teams and given a definite starting time and a time limit for the hunt. The list of objects to be hunted included broken wrenches, pieces of chain, lead pipes, old iron lamp stands, old water faucets, and wrecked car wheels. The scavenger hunt produced results!

Dull days will be brightened for many servicemen because of the handcraft work being done at the recreation centers maintained by Philadelphia's Bureau of Recreation. During the year 10,487 articles were made and presented to the American Red Cross, Salvation Army, and Seamen's Church Institute. The majority of articles were made from scrap material. Several large cartons

The schedule of Waterloo's Victory Wagon included weekly trips to the playgrounds



But they didn't only "stand and wait"—these children on America's playgrounds. They were busy last summer serving their country, their communities, and their playgrounds. They made thousands of articles for servicemen and for children in institutions. They bought and sold war stamps and bonds, and they collected tin cans. They made a game of working and had lots of fun. And of course they took time off to enjoy the regular activities of the playground.

They'll work just as hard this summer—perhaps harder—for they're resourceful and keep finding new ways to serve.

of velour, mohair, cretonne and chintz, donated by an interior decorator, were transformed into lap robes, hospital slippers, ditty bags, and needle cases. Broom handles were sawed into disks and painted for checkers. Colorful scrapbooks of crossword puzzles, quizzes, and laugh-lines were made by the boys and girls. Afghans, bed socks, memo pads, writing cases, and other articles were contributed.

"Your deal" and "What do you bid?" will be heard more frequently on the ships at sea and in base hospitals because of the drive for playing cards held in Philadelphia's recreation centers. Eight hundred decks of cards in good condition were contributed in a short space of time when people were asked to search in closets and drawers for cards and to contribute all surplus decks which they found. The cards were given to the Seamen's Church Institute and to the Salvation Army.

Children of Long Beach, California, came into direct participation in wartime activities through certain handcraft projects suggested by the Red Cross, scrap metal drives, book and magazine collection for servicemen, and certain safety training related to the program of civilian defense. Indirectly the very noticeable increase in model aircraft classes undoubtedly reflected war influences.

The sale of war stamps and bonds highlighted the program on many a playground last summer. The Recreation Commission of Waterloo, Iowa, streamlined its program when it sent a Victory Wagon on weekly trips to the

playgrounds. This War Stamp Trailer was very popular and the small purchases of stamps by a large number of children added up to an imposing total. The amplified patriotic music drew the attention of many of the city's adults.

Playground children of St. Louis took an active part in the sale of bonds and stamps, and total sales up to August 1st passed the \$25,000 mark. The Board of Education was given the use of two jeeps, each with a driver, which visited the playgrounds having the highest percentage of purchases.

Every Friday children on the playgrounds of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, opened their booths to sell war bonds and stamps. The booths were made and attractively painted by the children themselves, and a total of \$2,839.40 worth of bonds and stamps (chiefly stamps) was sold during the six weeks of this activity. The children of each playground took special pride in working hard to get their particular playground at the top of the list. An adult committee was selected from each playground to act as an advisory and sponsoring group. This gave the project a standing in the community and eliminated carelessness in the handling of stamps and bonds.

Hundreds of children entered the war bond slogan contest held in one city and produced such winning slogans as "Buy Bonds and Stamps to Make America Gigantic on the Atlantic and Terrific on the Pacific"; "War Stamps Are Rivets in the Bridge of Victory." Local civic clubs and interested citizens provided the funds for the war stamp awards given the children who produced the winning slogans.

The development of a Junior Defense Corps provided an interesting service activity in Morgantown, West Virginia, where, under the auspices of the Monongalia County Recreation Council, children in each district registered with their play leader, using the OCD registration blanks, and indicated in what capacity they would like to serve. There were the Junior Air Raid Wardens, Junior Auxiliary Police, Nurses Aides, and other service groups. Each child supplied his own equipment, interviewed his local OCD official and assisted him with regular duties. Every two weeks at each playground a demonstration was held, such as a make-believe blackout, where first aid was applied and all members were called upon to execute their duties. Children brought their own lunches, which were served canteen style.

The crafts program was devoted to making articles suitable for army hospitals. The music program, too, carried out the theme of national defense and patriotic songs were sung. In the drama program a one-act play contest was conducted. Each ticket sold entitled the purchaser to one war stamp.

An example of service to local playgrounds was provided by Dayton, Ohio, where a new organization for children, known as the "Plamandos," was sponsored by the Bureau of Recreation. Children were taught to take care of expendable equipment, to organize and manage teams, tell stories to younger children, and perform other types of volunteer service on the playgrounds. When the boy or girl had given twenty-four hours of such service, he or she was eligible for a citation from the Office of Civilian Defense. The first occasion for the presentation of such citations occurred one Sunday evening at the band shell during the intermission of a band concert. The children accepted their responsibilities very seriously and were of material assistance.

Writing in the *Progressive Physical Educator* on "Recreation Objectives and Programs in Wartime," Alfred H. Wyman urges recreation leaders in all fields to keep constantly in mind three words—Substitution, Improvisation, and Innovation.

Of "Substitution" Mr. Wyman says: "To be able to substitute odds and ends of salvage or native materials for prohibited materials causes all recreation workers to be ingenious and creative. The craft house in camp or the workshop at the recreation center or in the school should be reorganized on the basis of serving all other departments and branches of play service. . . . Our motto in the arts and crafts department for the duration might well be, 'Not gadget but game conscious.' "

"Improvisation" should inspire us to convert programs to meet preinduction needs. "Bringing into play programs the ranger type of games can be thrilling. . . . There is a great field in pioneer and primitive sports and activities that even children, and especially youth, will enjoy and from which they will receive lasting benefits."

Under "Innovation," Mr. Wyman mentions "Swimmando" activities. . . . "Here is the play leader's chance to substitute for the standard aquatic and athletic events a new program of splashless strokes, floating with packs on improvised rafts, and crossing rivers without bridges."

Some Wartime Programs for Girls

WHEN THE WATERBURY, CONN., Girls' Club last summer undertook its vacation project—a camp for seventy-five girls—it decided that the girls would feel they had a greater stake in the war effort if they were put in an atmosphere savoring of the military. The camp was accordingly called the "Junior WAC Camp," and the girls, while having as much fun as ever, were given responsibility for seeing that the work of the camp was done. Each girl made her own bed, groups attacked the dishes, and the younger ones cleaned the camp grounds, picking up papers and sharp stones from the road.

To give a further military touch, each girl was given a rank. The youngest girls and the first to come to camp were called buck privates, but as they proved their helpfulness they were moved up the scale to private first class, corporal, and sergeant. Counselors were called third officers; the assistant director, captain; and the director, colonel. "Orders of the day" were read; the honor camper was called "officer of the day" and inspected the camp with the colonel.

Worcester Girls, Too, Do War Work

The Worcester Girls' Club as its contribution to war work extended its regular summer program to include the children of war workers. Beginning in July a day care center was opened at the club. Taking their cue from the Waterbury club, the services of thirty girls, twelve years old and over, were enlisted. These girls, called Junior WACs, cared for the small children and supervised them in games, at the rest period, and at lunch hour. The Junior WACs themselves were under the supervision of three staff members, assisted by five volunteers, women who had enlisted at the Office of Civilian Defense and had taken a course in nutrition at the club.

During the afternoon when the children were being taken care of by staff members, the Junior WACs were given instruction in canning, bread making and dressmaking. The girls made their own uniforms, which were the regulation Red Cross canteen style and very attractive. Twenty hours of service were required for a certificate.

What activities can we plan for girls which will help them feel they have a real part in the war effort? The material presented here, which has been taken from the Bulletin issued by the Eastern Association of Girls Clubs of America, gives some interesting facts about programs in a number of cities.



Print by Gedge Harmon

At the end of the summer most of the girls had averaged eighty hours of service, and four had given 105 hours. At a little ceremony certificates were awarded by a lieutenant, the head of the WAC recruiting office in Worcester. Special awards were given for excellence in canteen work, child care, crafts, and general helpfulness.

Because of the success of the summer course, the WAC program was carried into the regular club program in the fall. The girls who had the benefit of the summer course are now assisting in training new members while enjoying their own course, to which have been added first aid, home nursing and a doctor's health course. The training in each subject covers five weeks, at the end of which a chevron is awarded. At the end of fifteen weeks, chevrons are pinned on uniforms, certificates are awarded and officers chosen to assist in training the new group. During the fifteen-week period of required subjects, an optional course in setting up exercises is given three times a week. A chevron is awarded for this.

The WACs have assisted in outside services such as folding and arranging of Girls' Club pamphlets to be sent to all the schools, and enclosing Community Chest flyers in Electric Light Company bill envelopes. At One of Newark's Centers

Peshine Avenue Community Center in Newark, N. J.

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Millburn is fortunate in having an attractive recreation building located in the center of Taylor Park near the shore of the lake

By GEORGE H. BAUER
Supervisor of Recreation
Millburn, New Jersey

How Recreation Grew in Millburn

MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY, for a long time needed a public recreation program! To be sure, Millburn Township had a number of private clubs providing social and recreational activities for their members, but facilities were available to a relatively small proportion of the citizens. It had, too, the Neighborhood Association, a social service organization financed by public subscription, which in addition to its general social service activity was doing some excellent work with small children chiefly of preschool age. The town, however, was lacking in such institutions as Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A. or a Boys' Club with facilities, and Millburn needed an all-around public recreation system which would serve all the Millburn citizens.

The first step toward securing this program was taken in 1915 when the Hartshorne Estate set aside and equipped a small plot of ground. This small playground is supervised by the visiting nurse of the Neighborhood Association.

Another step forward was taken in 1924 when Mrs. John Taylor purchased fifteen acres of undeveloped land in the center of the town, completely landscaped the property, equipped it with recreation facilities, and presented it to the township. At the presentation on May 30, 1924, the park was named "Taylor Park" in honor of the donor.

In 1925 the first full-time recreation worker was appointed and her salary was paid by a public-spirited resident. The supervision given by this full-time worker proved so satisfactory that at the end of the first year the Township assumed her salary.

Between 1925 and 1934 there was a steady development of the recreation program until in 1934 there was a full-time man director and a woman assistant and secretary. In the summertime five additional playground workers and a lifeguard were employed, and in the winter, part-time leaders for evening activities were added in the school buildings.

A very attractive and substantial recreation building was constructed in 1934 with Federal aid. Located in the center of the park near the shore of the lake, this building houses the office of the Department and is the center of all activities.

On January 1, 1936, under the authority of the State Statutes, a Recreation Commission consisting of three citizens was appointed and all recreational functions were placed under its jurisdiction. The maintenance and care of park property was also placed under its supervision with the exception of the trees and shrubbery, flower beds, and walks, which continued under the care of the Shade Tree Commission.

From about 1933 to 1940 the Recreation Department had the assistance at most times of two or three recreation leaders furnished by the WPA without cost to the Township, making operation of the Department on a lower budget possible during that period. Toward the close of 1940 this aid was discontinued.

Today the park and all recreation activities come under the supervision of the Recreation Commission consisting of three citizens appointed for three year terms by the Chairman of the Township Committee. To effect the necessary coordination between functions of the Board of Education, the Shade Tree Commission and the Township Committee, the Commission as a rule is made up of one member from each of these groups.

One of the most important functions of the Millburn Recreation Department is the afterschool playground leadership which it furnishes in co-

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Mrs. Francis J. Torrance

THE NATIONAL RECREATION movement has lost a great friend in the death of Mrs. Francis J. Torrance of Sewickley, Pennsylvania, who died at her home in January after a long illness.

For twenty-five years Mrs. Torrance believed in, cared for, and worked for the National Recreation Association. Those who came to know her were always deeply impressed with the enthusiasm and spirit with which she entered into the work of the Association and what was being done for children and adults in communities throughout the country. The range of her interest was wide. Nothing provincial or purely local entered into her consideration of what was being planned.

Mrs. Torrance with rare vision saw the important place contributors have in the recreation movement. She gave regularly and generously herself and helped to get others to give. She earnestly wanted others to share in the pleasure of giving which she enjoyed. She was ready also to help finance special projects. She believed in leadership. "Personality is more important than brick and mortar," she said. She read reports eagerly and took great pleasure in seeing progress being made. In the face of difficulties her faith was always that problems would be met.

She always wanted to meet and talk directly with staff workers who were carrying on the work. She always sent them away with renewed spirit.

Workers and leaders in children's institutions all over America will remember with gratitude the service rendered through the Francis J. Torrance Memorial Field Secretary for Play in Institutions, a service established by Mrs. Torrance in memory of her husband who had had a special interest in orphans, cripples, the aged and others who had to live in institutions. The utter lack of recreational activities in many such institutions at that time led her to finance and start that service.

Mrs. Torrance was very happy in thinking of her daughter and grandchildren becoming interested in the work of the Association. She rejoiced that her daughter, Mrs. Horace F. Baker, and her son-in-law, Horace F. Baker, a prominent lawyer and a leading citizen of Pittsburgh, serve as sponsors of the Association. She looked forward to the time when her grandchildren would be ready to help and work for the Association.

The recreation movement is stronger and richer in spirit because of the twenty-five years of service and generosity of Mrs. Francis J. Torrance.

All in the National Recreation Association think of this friend, contributor, and Honorary Member with gratitude and affection.

Full Speed Ahead in Dallas!

By LILLIAN SCHWERTZ

Supervisor

Playgrounds and Community Centers
Dallas, Texas, Park Board

KEEPING IN MIND the recreational interests of all age groups, the Park and Recreation Department of Dallas, Texas, is going full speed ahead with its plans for a well-rounded playground program this summer.

For the playground children there'll be handcraft, art classes, Joseph Lee Playday, plays, boys' and girls' clubs, athletic tournaments, swimming and junior lifesaving classes, team competition, golf and tennis classes, and many other activities.

The older folks, too, will be a part of the playground program with activities for adults including games and sports, art classes, and assistance in planning recreation at home for the family. Because of transportation restrictions, emphasis will be on local community programs and participation rather than on city-wide events.

Arts and Crafts

The handcraft program will include making posters, beach shoes, novelty pins, games, sand modeling, seed craft, crepe paper and spool weaving, clay modeling, nature scrapbooks, finger painting, art classes, puppetry, papier-mâché craft, belts, buttons, basket weaving, and holiday crafts. A local playground craft exhibit will be held the last two weeks of the summer with a city-wide craft exhibit at the annual Elephant's Birthday Party which is always the climax of the summer playground program and usually attracts about 4,000 children. Each playground will be responsible for twenty craft articles to be used as prizes at the bingo game table which is one of the most popular attractions at the annual Joseph Lee Playday.

A special activity for the summer will be the outdoor sketching and art classes on the playground conducted by the art supervisors who will also give illustrated story hours, using both chalk sketches and doll and puppet characters enacting the story on a small portable theater.

Playdays!

Joseph's Lee's favorite games, contests, tournaments, outdoor square dancing, social dancing, bingo and band concerts are part of the Joseph Lee Playday program which is always attended by

almost 4,000 children. The presentation of the dramatic program and the singing of Joseph Lee's favorite songs come during the grand finale.

Weekly playdays will be scheduled at Fair Park Civic Center and amusement park with four or five playground groups participating each week. Visits to the Aquarium, Museum of Fine Arts, Museum of Natural History, and the Historical Museum with guides accompanying each group will be included in the day's program along with swimming, picnicking, free rides on the ferris wheel, merry-go-round, rides on live ponies, and free tickets to other amusement concessions.

Drama and Music

The annual Junior One Act Play tournament will be held in the outdoor amphitheater at one of the parks. For the past two years the winning plays in the tournament were presented again at Joseph Lee Playday. However, this year an operetta is being planned—written and composed by a member of the recreation staff.

In music, the outstanding song leaders in Dallas have always given many hours of volunteer service conducting community sings and it is expected that they will continue to do so this summer. The Federation of Women's Music Clubs and the Fifth Ferrying Command Band have also conducted musical programs on the playgrounds as part of community night programs.

Clubs for boys and girls are organized at each playground with simple parliamentary laws being taught as part of the activity. Each playground is required to have one club for boys and one for girls.

Swimming

Plans are under way for an extensive "Learn to Swim" program to be conducted at the thirty junior swimming pools. There are two qualified Red Cross swimming instructors on the summer supervisory staff who teach swimming and conduct junior lifesaving classes. Local swimming meets are held at the junior pools with local champions competing in the city-wide meet which is put on at one of the larger municipal pools.

Daily swimming with an hour each for girls and boys is part of the planned playground program. An average daily attendance at these junior pools is 115 boys and girls. In addition to the swimming hours, wading periods, with the pools drained to a depth of eighteen inches, are conducted for children under seven years of age. Local water pageants and regattas will be stressed this summer instead of the city-wide water pageant that has been held in the past.

Sports of All Kinds

Local tournaments in horseshoes, croquet, paddle tennis, shuffleboard, and volley ball will be part of the regular program with the customary city-wide competition being eliminated.

Interpark competition will be conducted in softball and junior hard ball. The champions from the districts will play for the city championships in the following divisions: Midgets—boys under 12 years of age; Juniors—boys under 14 years of age; Seniors—boys under 16 years of age; and Girls—under 18 years of age. The average number of teams in these four divisions is around 140 and a junior baseball league is conducted for older boys who do not care for the softball program. For the past two seasons some of the games for night play were scheduled on the lighted hard ball and softball diamonds.

Last summer tennis clubs were organized and tennis classes were conducted at five of the parks. This activity was enthusiastically received by beginners interested in learning to play tennis and many newcomers entered the city.

wide municipal junior tournament as a result of these classes.

Free golf classes for girls and boys at the two municipal golf courses were introduced last season as an emergency measure to provide recreation for the teen-agers after the infantile paralysis epidemic necessitated the closing of all swimming pools and playgrounds. However, it is doubtful that this same service will be offered again this summer.

For Adults

Activities for adults include volley ball, tennis, horseshoes, croquet, roque, outdoor sketching and art classes, and participation in community night programs. Mothers and fathers were used as volunteers on the playgrounds although with a large percentage of adults now working in war industries, there will probably not be much volunteer service this summer.

Under the instruction of a year-round art supervisor, classes for adults as well as children are held at the community centers. The women's art classes serve as a hobby outlet for many housewives and mothers, and last year there were over 100 paintings on display at the Southwest Recreation Conference held in Dallas. Last

August through the cooperation of the Museum of Fine Arts an exhibit of adult work was shown with a committee of local artists acting as judges. Five thousand persons visited this exhibit, and future exhibits of paintings of both children and adults will be held at the Museum.

Realizing the need of assistance for mothers in planning home recreation activities due to the in-

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page 48)

You begin your baseball training at an early age, if you live in Dallas!



Courtesy Dallas Morning News



Print by Gedge Harmon

It's Fun to Play Safe

TEACHING through play is not a new technique, but it is one which is being applied to an ever-widening field of activities. One of these has been the playground safety club program sponsored for the past three years by the Recreation Department of the Minneapolis Park Board on the city playgrounds.

Safety measures and accident prevention have been taught for years by the time-honored method of "do" and "don't" on the basis of personal appeal. In our program the attempt has been made to minimize the negative side of accident prevention and build up the positive approach through the introduction of competition in the practice of safety methods, and by dramatizing the conditions under which accidents are likely to occur, in this way instilling in each club member a sense of personal responsibility for developing safety habits.

Safety aid clubs are organized on each playground. Any boy or girl twelve years of age or under, who wishes to become an aid, signs a membership card and takes the safety pledge of his or her playground. As each playground has its own particular safety hazard, these pledges differ. A lake in a playground, for example, means a water hazard; accordingly, on this playground special

Whether on the playground or at a picnic in the park, you'll be happier if you remember to play safe!

By LORETTA GALVIN
Recreation Staff
Board of Park Commissioners
Minneapolis, Minnesota

emphasis is placed on water safety. Playgrounds near busy highways present traffic hazards, so children are taught the

safe way of crossing streets in going to the play areas. The safety aid not only helps the younger children to reach the playground safely, but he becomes a good example for all the children by himself obeying the laws of safety.

Weekly meetings are held on every playground. The meetings are conducted by the safety aid officers, and the playground leaders, who are always present, serve merely as advisors. The aids determine their own methods for advancement. Some of the playgrounds base their organization on Army procedure, others on Navy methods. For example, after a boy or girl becomes a safety aid, he or she must serve an apprenticeship before advancing to the rank of corporal or first class seaman. A first class safety aid may wear a badge; then, by earning merits, he can eventually become a general or admiral. There is only one commanding officer, who acts as president of the club and who has a staff of officers from the administrative groups of aids. This group decides the policies of the aids.

Merits are usually awarded for the following:

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Mississippi—A Table Game from Quebec

THE GAME OF MISSISSIPPI is played in nearly all the French Canadian colleges in the Province of Quebec although, for no apparent reason, it had never been played outside of the schools. When we introduced it here to adults it was an immediate success—so much so that now there are four games at the Recreation Center with additional games built for the recreation halls in the Company's camps.

Costing about fifty dollars to build, Mississippi is more popular here than shuffleboard, table tennis, and the dozens of table games on the market. The upkeep is very slight, and the game can be set up and taken down quickly. All in all, digging Mississippi out of college basements has been a major discovery as far as an indoor game for adults in this Province is concerned.

By way of equipment, a game board, 15' x 2', mounted on trestles 28 inches high, is needed. The playing surface, 12' x 2', should be made of hardwood flooring and kept well waxed. The box-like contraption in each end of the game is to catch the disks and is usually 1½ feet, but can be cut down to 6 inches. The ends are padded to prevent the disks from flying around—on the same principle as the canvas or leather pads in bowling alleys. Leather is desirable for padding as it wears better. The wood should be sanded down to eliminate the possibility of splinters. The disks, or shooters, are made of hard wood 2⅜ inches in diameter by 1 inch thick, and are painted black and white.

Singles or

By STANLEY ROUGH

Recreation Director

Aluminum Company of Canada, Ltd.

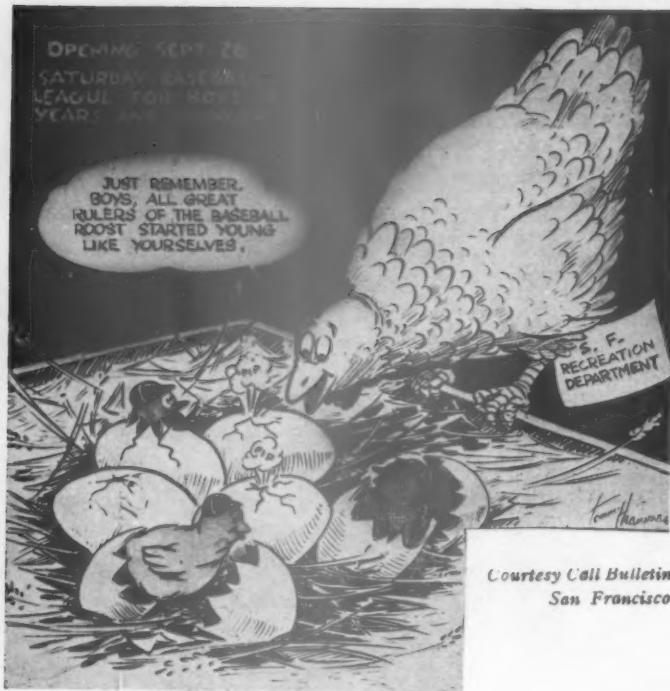
Arvida, Province of Quebec

doubles can be played in Mississippi. To start the game, the players toss for the first chance and then take turn about in shooting. Each player has four disks. The object of the game is to get as many of the disks near the end of the board as possible. Players must stand behind the end board to shoot. Disks cannot be thrown but must be slid along the surface, and those which are knocked into the end of the boxes do not count.

After each player has finished his four shots one point is counted for each of the winning disks. If any part of a disk is over the edge of the playing surface it counts three points. Game is eleven or twenty-one points.

NOTE: It is suggested that anyone wishing more information about this game write Mr. Rough.





Courtesy Call Bulletin
San Francisco

WHAT CHANCE do our younger boys have to play hard ball? What do they know about the game? Is their knowledge and experience merely a "sport sheet" matter, or is the great national game actually theirs from experience? Have they come to their rightful heritage through actually playing the game?

As an answer to this question, the Milwaukee Municipal Recreation Department early in the spring of 1936 launched a "kids'" hard ball program on a large scale. The name given the league was "Stars of Yesterday," and it was for boys under 15 years of age. Each team was named after a former Milwaukee Brewer ball player. Such former heroes as Stoney McGlynn, George McBride, Ken Keltner, and many others were honored. Commercialism was kept entirely out of the program. Used balls were donated by the president of the Milwaukee Baseball Club; catchers' masks were given by the Umpires' Association. Sporting goods houses lent a hand by giving the league odds and ends. To top it off, a city-wide search of attics and long unopened trunks furnished more valuable equipment. More than fifty teams enrolled the first year and the number has gradually increased with a new record of eighty-five teams playing this past season.

Stars of Yesterday games are played Saturday mornings in several sections of the city, thus eliminating long trips all over the city. Competent umpires are assigned by the Municipal Athletic Office. Winners of the various sectional leagues

Stars of Yesterday

Although only a few of the boys taking part in the "Stars of Yesterday" program will ever reach the heights of baseball, each of them will later treasure the experience he had in youth of having played, as an American boy, the great American game

meet in an elimination tournament to decide a north and south divisional winner. These two finalists play at the Milwaukee ball park under "big league" conditions with uniforms, loud speaker system, electric scoreboard, and with President Bendinger of the Milwaukee Baseball Club tossing the first ball, and American Association umpires "calling 'em."

All the boys need to play in the league is a dollar forfeit fee with which to enter their team. This fee is returned to the boys if they complete the season without forfeiting. All catchers' equipment and balls are furnished, and, in addition, Midget teams are given the use of bats. The boys furnish only fielder's mitts.

A Baseball School

A year after the Stars of Yesterday league was organized, the Recreation Department sponsored its first "kids" baseball school. Bunny Brief, former Brewer and Association star, was the coach for the youngsters the first year, holding classes on several playgrounds during the entire baseball season. Boys between the ages of 10 and 17 years were eligible to attend the special courses. The following year Bunny was given an opportunity to get back into professional baseball as the manager of the Wausau Club. To replace him, a home town product, Jack Kloza, ex-big leaguer and Brewer, was appointed. "Professor" Kloza began his promotional work before the start of the season, appearing at various schools, churches, and clubs throughout the city with an illustrated baseball talk. During the season Kloza conducted the regular baseball classes much on the original order. Both years that Kloza has headed the school his attendance has run over 6,500 at the lectures, and

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The Fifth Freedom

TO THE FOUR FREEDOMS there might well be added a fifth—Freedom of Cultural Expression as every person may conceive it.

In nothing is this more concretely demonstrated than in a presentation of folk dances, music and similar lore, and this you will see at its best in the Eleventh Annual Festival to be sponsored by the Evening Bulletin Folk Association in the historic Academy of Music in Philadelphia, May 10-13, inclusive.

To the spectators this will be a smoothly-moving, well-ordered, and colorful sequence of events, producing a cross section of the native cultural folk expressions of our country and those brought from foreign shores. Even more than that, it will be a revelation to all those "with ears to hear and eyes to see," of a rich heritage which should be preserved at all costs—even to be fought for if necessary. Moreover those "down front" will find it a

By HELEN G. SOMMER
Washington, D. C.

We go behind the scenes at the National Folk Festival and meet the people who are preserving our folklore and fighting for freedom of cultural expression

thrilling way in which to learn authentic facts about the cultural expressions of the people of our country of every section, national strain, race and color.

But those working "back-stage" to bring about this panorama of folk culture are given a closer perspective. They come to know

the performers as people, and the camaraderie developed there is carried over to the stage—although in a less boisterous form.

An Alice-in-Wonderland Journey

A first excursion into this behind-the-scenes panorama is much like Alice's magic trip down the famous rabbit hole. For there one sees people who until that moment of meeting were characters vaguely familiar through the medium of school books, mostly history. Here, through a benevolent providence, plus the added effort of a large group of folklore specialists, one comes face to face with

The Ukrainian Dancers from Cleveland, Ohio, thrill the audience with their performance



real Indians, right off the reservation, or picturesque ballad singers from the famous Ozark region. Once this phenomenon has been witnessed, it will always be the treasured souvenir of a happy time, come what may to crowd it from memory.

On opening day you walk through the stage entrance, getting a thrill from the pass you carry, possibly your first, and the badge so bravely pinned to your lapel. There's always the chance, you tell yourself, that some naive person will mistake you for a participant and ask for your autograph! Take that in your stride, it's nothing to what you are headed for! Your introduction to performers begins as you round a corner and find yourself part of a crowd watching some dozen Indians in full war paint and regalia, who, to the rhythmic beat of tom-toms, are rehearsing the beautiful Hunters Dance. Standing around them in wide-eyed amazement is a group of Kentucky hill folk—one old man clutching his guitar and gently swaying to the beat of the music; another, his fiddle forgotten for the moment, watches completely lost in admiration and wonder.

You hurry on—your watch tells you it is perilously close to curtain time and there are so many last minute details for which you've assumed responsibility. At the door your progress is stopped by two handsome cowboys here for the festival to give a faithful reproduction of their famous Anson Cowboys' Christmas Ball. At present, however, they are more concerned with trying to master some steps from a Morris Dance being taught them by an enthusiastic group of English Folk Dancers from the School of Organic Education in Fairhope, Alabama. The cowhands get their high-heeled boots and spurs tangled, but they're persistent and you feel certain that eventually the dance will be roped and tied to their mutual satisfaction, for such concentration deserves a reward!

You are about to mount the stairs when over in a corner you see an old fiddler, totally oblivious to his surroundings, "going to town" on his fiddle to the strains of "Old Zip Coon," much to the delight

of some Negro children. Whenever he pauses they shout for more.

Managing it by great effort of will, you proceed upward. Gaining the top of the stairs a peculiarly haunting melody is wafted though the door of a room to your left, stopping you on the spot—and by this time your main purpose for being in a rush seems to have become pushed into the background! You softly advance toward the door, following the melody. Your curiosity definitely aroused, you peek around the corner and see a group of Negroes clustered around a seated figure with head thrown back and eyes closed, strumming a guitar accompaniment to their barely audible rendition of that old spiritual, "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel." You drink

in the enchanting melody as it pours from those dusky throats in soft mellow cadences, and at its close ask for more. As they begin, "Listen to de Lambs," you, too, begin to hum with them, for you feel the all-pervading spirit of peace evoked by these old harmonies. The sincerity of this tremendous exhibition of folk traditions is brought home to you with such force you want to go right out and tell everyone about the importance of keeping these expressions alive!

Many years ago, when the day's work was done, the older folk would tell the younger generation the weird tales of gods and men, of ghosts and fairies and animals, which they had heard their own fathers tell. They sang the stirring songs of battle and the mournful ballads which had been handed down from a remote past. Mothers crooned to babies lullabies almost as old as the human race.

When the harvest had been gathered in, or when the magic fingers of spring were awakening the flowers from their sleep, groups of young men and maidens danced the strange dances that others before them had danced for untold centuries. Even today, all over the world, these ancient tales and songs and dances still live—our folklore.

Because They Work Together

These people who participate have a feeling of responsibility and oneness with the director, leaders, and sponsors toward making each performance the best. Although they work without remuneration, each does all within reason to make it as entertaining and instructive as possible. They don't mind answering the many questions strangers are constantly asking about their music, the part of the country they are from, why they dress as they do when they sing their songs and dance their square dances. Once their confidence is won, they will treat you as one of themselves. They'll even give you an unscheduled performance without too much coaxing, right on the spot.

A better understanding results between people from the far corners of our country thus meeting and playing together. The Easterners are amazed

that the Indian's main object in life is somewhat like their own; that his prime concern is not to see how many scalps he can acquire for his belt! Should he by any chance be sporting a tomahawk, it will only be used as a prop to give his dance the proper atmosphere. The Indian, in turn, will find his white brother willing and ready to be friendly.

Some people are amazed to learn a cowboy's life does not entirely consist of roping and branding steers or chasing cattle rustlers. You'll discover hill folk from Tennessee, the Carolinas and Kentucky who do venture forth from the confines of their cabins without the proverbial shotgun or little brown jug. The city folk discover a certain poise and sophistication in their hill cousins that is usually glimpsed only in the finished concert artists with whom they are familiar.

Toward the end of the festival one begins to sort out and classify certain outstanding impressions, and one of these high spots—a most significant one which impresses itself indelibly upon the mind—is the eagerness with which group meets group, some for the first time and others renewing old friendships formed at previous festivals. Their ancient heritage has given them a common meeting ground, their music a universal medium of exchange, and they feel a kinship which only comes through long years of association. Their cooperation back stage is something that makes you feel all men are, indeed, brothers, and it gives a warm feeling of belonging. You forget that your feet hurt, that there is no more aspirin for the head which seems about to burst, and that in excitement you skipped lunch! Whatever task has been placed before these folks they've performed, and in between times they've kept up drooping spirits with a running fire of song and dance. People who can sing and dance so constantly are definitely happy. They don't have to tell you—you just know.

If you've a minute to spare and can find an unoccupied corner and stand apart, you realize America is passing in review. Such contemplation,



Montreal sends the French Canadian Singers with their delightful songs

however, proves difficult when your hands are full of notes, your mind is going over last minute program changes, and you're answering the thousand and one inquiries from participants. Who can compete with an orchestra rehearsing "Money Musk" on one side, the strains of "Barbara Allen" coming from another direction, and here and there, snatches of fiddle tunes from groups as they come off stage and others wait to go on?

All this change of color, shifting movement and music is not disordered but seems to be unified working toward a definite goal. It isn't a confusion of sound, as one might imagine, rather a unisonant symphony—which is America united—as we are privileged to know our country.

Folklore—a Part of Themselves

The beauty of the festival lies in the fact of its simplicity. The natural spontaneousness of the dances, the rendition of ballads which these performers achieve, could never be equalled by the most celebrated artist. Their performances are so much a part of themselves and their everyday lives they do not think twice about what they are doing. You see them as they appear in the fields, their kitchens, and with their children, at everyday, homey tasks, as they sing these lovely melodies and tell their tall stories and legends. Their dances

are faithful replicas of the way they spend their community evenings together when the day's work is over. These people have not recently acquired these tunes, dances, and legends; they are merely the continuation of the things they've been doing for generations in their communities all their lives, wherever their pioneering spirit has led them, and they do all of them for their own enjoyment and satisfaction. They have roots back in the past centuries, and they come from them as simply and naturally as they draw the breath of life.

Folklore evolves from the desire to retain something of a former existence and oftentimes happier life. Listen to the lonely cowboy songs; there is the scent of sagebrush—a vista of wide wind-swept prairie, and once again you visualize pioneers with all their worldly possessions piled within a covered wagon forging ahead, building as they go for future generations. Forced, many times, to give up home and friends, they pushed farther on into wilderness seeking space, safety, freedom, and the many things necessary to the happy wholesome life they wish for their families. The dust bowl families found it necessary, because of economic pressure, to give up everything to seek greener fields; the Mormon was obliged to go further into the wilderness of an unknown land to find the freedom he desired to worship according to the dictates of his conscience. Always, along the way, was the need to forget for a few minutes the ever-present grim reality of the business of establishing a home. What better escape than through song and a lively dance tune? There were times when an occasion demanded recognition; to keep the incident fresh in their lives a song grew around it and was thereafter handed down from generation to generation.

An Association Which Preserves Folklore

Forming an organization to preserve these songs, dances, and legends was a stupendous and sometimes thankless task—but to one person, ten years ago, came the vision of great numbers of people clamoring for understanding, and articulate as to the need to preserve their heritage. Because they loved to sing the songs, perform their native dances, and recount legends of their forebears, the first folk festival was held in St. Louis in 1934. As a result of that first festival, and because of the need for preserving these vital folk expressions, the National Folk Festival Association was formed. At its head stands Sarah Gertrude Knott, Founder

and Director, outstanding folklore specialist, without whose vision we would not be witnessing such a great spectacle each year as the Folk Festival. That it continues each year is due to the effort she has expended; that it is staged and publicized with such dignity is due to the wisdom and ability of the business manager, Major M. J. Pickering, who has been with the Association since its infancy.

Though only eleven years old, the National Folk Festival has made its mark and we feel will continue the good work as it grows. Some of the traditions it presents this year have forever disappeared from the native soil which knew them. The transplanting has been attended with such care that already they flourish within our borders. Let us preserve the heritage entrusted to us.

NOTE: Those of our readers who have not become acquainted with the National Folk Festival will wish to know that it is being sponsored this year by the Evening Bulletin Folk Festival Association, and that anyone who wishes may attend. A small admission is charged to help meet the expenses of putting on the program.

The festival will have particular significance this year in view of the fact that the Overseas Branch of the OWI is interested in making recordings of the folk songs and instrumental music on the program to transmit over the radio to European countries. The OWI is also interested in sending to Europe publicity and pictures which will show how foreign-born groups in this country are preserving their folklore, and how such events as the Folk Festival are helping to unify all nationalities living in the United States.

In addition to the program of the festival, there will be a small handcraft exhibit in the foyer of the Academy where the festival will be held. It will be made up chiefly of the handcrafts of the groups taking part in the program.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, which is sponsoring the festival for the second year, is publishing a new booklet on community folk festival plans prepared by the Festival Association. It will include a comprehensive bibliography and a "search-for-material" division. Further information about the booklet and the festival in general may be secured from the headquarters of the Association at 621 Bulletin Building, Filbert and Juniper Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

What's Happening on the West Coast?

By FLORENCE WILLIAMS
USO Consultant on Health and Recreation
for the National Board, Y.W.C.A.

"WATER and oil won't mix" is what people said about the sailors and aircraft workers who had suddenly descended upon their Southern California beach town. The USO director was about to agree with them after trying in vain to pull the two groups together, when she hit upon the idea of a recreational cooperative.

It caught on immediately. A planning group of forty young men and women, mostly aircraft workers and technicians, drew up a constitution, a board of directors was elected, and shares sold rapidly to industrial workers at fifty cents each. Servicemen and women received theirs free. The possession of a share entitled one to voting privileges and the right to help plan and carry out interesting and diverting activities.

The "Co-op," as it is affectionately labeled, has attracted members rapidly. A special clubroom in the USO was found and decorated where sailors, soldiers, marines, WACs, WAVES, and SPARS now mingle with workers in all sorts of activity. The workers have purchased table tennis equipment and victrola records for this room. The Co-op has had picnics and beach suppers, attended the theater in large groups and has had great success with square dancing, special parties and forums. No longer do these young men and women feel like outsiders or members of rival groups, for now they plan and work together. Started primarily as a way in which workers in the

The members of the "Industrial Co-op" of the USO Club of Santa Monica have voted bicycle picnics a very popular activity



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great new war plants could plan their own recreation and *pay for it themselves*, the Co-op has attracted the

military as well, although big dances and other activities were already being carried on for the military in the USO clubs.

The rise of such organized groups containing members whose interests might be supposed to differ widely is a war phenomenon on the West Coast. To that coast of high mountains, blue ocean, hot deserts, primeval forests and sophisticated cities has been added a new kind of boomtown jammed with today's forty-niners—the war production worker and the serviceman and woman.

As for the workers—they are not only new to the community, but masses of them are completely new to industrial work itself. Tens of thousands of them are women, single women and married women, the latter often the mothers of growing families. This fact in itself poses new problems both social and economic.

The work week is longer now and the pace on the job is faster and more tiring. Rotating shifts add to fatigue. Women workers are harassed by wearying efforts to do the family wash or get it done, to fix the plumbing or find a plumber, to do the marketing or stand in line in a cafeteria.

Some communities could adapt themselves quickly to the demands and urgent needs of their new residents. Others could not. The pre-war size of the town had something to do with



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No one can dance all the time, and so these war workers at a barn dance at South Tacoma take time out for a rest

that. What were ordinarily single rooms in San Francisco now rent as doubles or even four-person dormitories, but in Bremerton, Washington, workers lived at first in chicken coops. Movie houses in San Diego may be jam-packed; in Hermiston, Oregon, there were no movies. Restaurants in Los Angeles were crowded; in Vallejo girls had to walk two miles for a meal.

Leaders of the short-time, emergency recreation program that was needed knew very little about the recreational preferences or cultural interests of the forty-two million workers and the ten to fifteen million uniformed men and women in our nation.

Three Years Ago

Troops here today are gone tomorrow or at least by next month. War production workers here tonight change shifts next week. There is nothing static and nothing predictable but change itself. Yet in spite of these handicaps we have made headway. Three years ago when the USO was young, leaders were sent into towns where military and war production pressures were new

and little understood calamities. Once arrived, those leaders had to organize committees, recruit and train volunteers. Oftentimes there was no building and little or no equipment. Those early leaders had to interpret USO to the community, assure local agencies that they wanted to supplement, not duplicate, existing activities and, on top of all that, there was the ever-constant pressure to get programs started — fast!

So started it was, in tents, in empty store rooms, whenever and wherever there was space. What that program would develop into, how our transient participants could be brought in on planning and carrying out that program were questions none of us could answer. Principles, trends and learnings were as difficult to grasp as quicksilver, and like that metal, the program was constantly changing its form.

The Picture Changes

That was three years ago. Now we have buildings and equipment, the support of military officials, the Federal Security Agency, defense recreation councils, plant and labor leaders. Local agencies and private citizens, as well as our own participants, have all cooperated, and USO program has taken a more tangible though still ever-changing form. It is dependent, among other things, upon the type of community and the new residents whom we serve.

In communities where there are large numbers of military and swarms of industrial workers, USO clubs often must give service and provide recreation for both groups. Local citizens, hospitable to the boys in uniform, sometimes resent the war workers. Lack of understanding of each other by all three groups fosters ill will and lowers morale.

Many things have been tried to promote good will within such communities. The Wilmington, California, club—Wilmington is part of the Los Angeles harbor area where 100,000 men and women work in the shipyards and many thousands of Army, Navy and Coast Guard men are stationed—tried to solve the problem by the formation of a joint council representing military and industrial newcomers. Lecture discussion groups

with topics varying from art and music to current events and family relations, as well as sports and photography classes have been started. The twelve council members include two soldiers, a SPAR, a coast guard, two WACs, and seven war workers. This group publishes a monthly paper called *The Bond* to symbolize the relationship between our fighting forces and the workers who make the planes, ships and guns they use. The paper includes news articles, a gossip column, an editorial and section on program plans.

Another project fostered by the Wilmington club to promote understanding between the military, the industrial workers, and the community was the production of a musical revue entitled "We're Doing All We Can," put on by a cast of forty industrial and ten military. It was presented first as a "thank you" to the community from the USO, and on a second night for the amusement of the military and war workers. It played to capacity audiences. As requests poured in for further showings it was staged at other USOs in the area. Out of this production has also grown something more permanent—a large choral group and a dramatic club.

Another interpretation of the part that war production is playing in the war effort took the form of a pageant in the Navy Day program of a ship-building town. This pageant highlighted a day of community celebration that included a radio program, a parade, and a tea at the USO for wives and mothers of Navy men, with WAVES and SPARS as special guests.

The pageant told "The Story of the Battleship Indiana," depicting the contribution of industry in all sections of the country to the construction of a great battleship. The theme pointed up the fact that the men who contribute to such construction—farmers, miners, engineers, carpenters, welders and riveters; white men, black men, yellow and red men—are

Americans all. Such community programs have proved to us that understanding and good will develop naturally when joint councils get people planning and working together.

Activities Go On!

Program councils composed of soldiers and junior hostesses are proving their worth in military clubs across the country, too. What if the men do come and go? Some always remain and the girls can carry on if there is even a complete turnover at the near-by camp. The Carmel, California, council, challenged by an unplanned Friday night at its USO club, thought up the "Barn Door Canteen." Now every Friday night the walls of the recreation rooms are hung with saddles, bridles, horseshoes, and serapes. Coffee and doughnuts are served on two long tables covered with red and white checked oilcloth. Five baby kids frolicking in an impromptu corral rigged up around the big, old fireplace drew a lot of delighted attention. A box of chickens atop the bookcase, and a baby bull in a netting cage lend even more

Beach parties rank high in the program of the "Industrial Co-op" organized by the aircraft workers of Santa Monica



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local color. Lanterns shed a soft light over this barnyard scene.

The Snack Bar is transformed into a forty-niner bar with animal skins and heads decorating the walls. A parrot hanging from the ceiling looks over the situation.

A small place called the Angel's Roost is set aside for civilians. The price of admission to this Roost is two dozen doughnuts. Upon arrival the civilian guests are presented with white caps and halos to wear while they watch the floor show. In front of the Roost is a sign saying: "Please don't annoy the Angels." About nine o'clock the dancing is stopped and the men and girls get a cup of coffee and doughnuts, and as many as possible seat themselves at the tables. The rest sit on the floor to watch the floor show. The entertainment has a definite Western flavor. One night the theme is Indian, and another night it may be Spanish. At first servicemen presented one or two acts only, but now they and the hostesses put on the entire show.

On the night of the grand opening a street parade was led by men and women in Western costumes on horseback. Two soldiers took the part of Ferdinand the Bull. The paraders were greeted in front of the building by a hillbilly band. As they passed inside, the director, dressed in Western costume, invited them to park their guns and firearms.

In all USO clubs there is a growing interest in music. In Inglewood, California, where there are three large airplane factories, a chorus of forty women organized themselves as the Vivandieres. The women in the chorus are all members of the Inglewood chapter of the Aircraft Women's Club which is made up of wives of aircraft workers and women who themselves make planes.

The story of this club goes back two years. People by the thousands were pouring into California in answer to the call for workers in the huge aircraft plants. During their leisure hours, these workers found themselves with time on their hands and nothing to do. In Inglewood a group of the newcomers decided a club of aircraft wives and workers would help provide fun. So they rang doorbells and carried their message to all the women they could reach.

Now more than 150 women belong to the Inglewood group. They all have a hand at preparing a weekly pot-luck luncheon at the USO. And they take part in tap dancing classes, badminton, bowling, craft work in silver and leather, Red Cross

sewing, courses in nutrition and home nursing and, last but not least, they practice for the Vivandieres—the Aircraft Women's Chorus.

The chorus has proved to be one of the most famous activities of the Inglewood club. The Vivandieres were born when one of the aircraft women attended a community sing—then stopped in the USO club to talk over starting a singing group.

From this simple beginning a thing of true artistic achievement has grown. The girls could really sing, it developed, and soon they had professional guidance from a volunteer director who had formerly led well-known choral groups. Before long they were giving noon concerts at the aircraft plants, in churches, and in public meeting places. Sometimes they put on concerts with a men's chorus called the Grenadiers. These men and women work for their supper but sing for their fun!

Art classes and sketch groups have burgeoned in clubs all over the country, thus showing that drawing and painting are vital interests to many servicemen. The professional artist in the armed forces finds an outlet for the creative urge he could encourage in civilian life, and the amateur who tries a drawing for the first time often discovers he can have a whale of a good time even though the results may not amount to much aesthetically. The urge to make things with our hands is in most of us and the routine of camp life brings it to the surface.

Only the Mural Is Static!

This interest in creative things has taken a particularly happy turn in one club. In the game room, a 50-foot mural on the wall good-naturedly gibes at military life and recreation in a USO club. A soldier gives the eye to a pretty girl, a barber shop quartet sings beside a rickety piano, a sleepy sailor can't be awakened by his girl, and a tough one with a broken nose does a bit of jitterbug with a blonde. There are also WACs and marines, industrial workers and hostesses and a footsore rookie—all the diverse people found in a USO club.

The mural is the work of many soldier-artists. The art group, started more than a year ago when a soldier lamented to the club director that there was no place to keep up his art work, has grown from a mere handful to a large class of hard working artists. A local artist and art teacher became interested in the work of the group and

soon gave his Sundays plus one or two nights a week to direct and encourage them. From his talks on various phases of art the idea of the mural was born. The soldiers made more than a thousand sketches, using USO visitors for models, before final selections were made. A typical soldier face, a pair of pretty legs, the set of a cap, a girl from the ordnance plant in a work uniform—all were excellent material. The group has been in constant flux as men are transferred from camp to camp and overseas. Old ones go and new ones come, but the mural retains remarkable homogeneity as the newcomers daub their brushes on their palettes—continuing where the others left off.

The Mobile Service

There is interesting variety to the entertainment—social and cultural—that is provided in USO clubs. Under the romantic name of the Sun and Sand Caravan, busloads of junior hostesses from Los Angeles or one of thirty near-by towns in southern California go rolling out into the desert each week end to bring a welcome change to the thousands of soldiers stationed in the desert maneuver area for final training before shipment overseas.

Such caravan operations are a part of USO Mobile Service. They stretch from Palm Springs, California, to Yuma, Arizona, and from Las Vegas, Nevada, to the Mexican border. The girls go wherever the Army wants them. Sometimes it may be to a remote air base, or to entertain soldiers in Torney Hospital at a party sponsored by the Red Cross, or perhaps to a desert USO club in a community too small to have enough of its own junior hostesses. The trip is hot and uncomfortable as the girls jounce along the desert mile after mile in blowing sand and temperatures that



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Junior hostesses go by Army truck to entertain barrage balloon crews who must remain at their station twenty-four hours a day

sometimes reach 140°, but at the end of the ride the most appreciative hosts in the world are on hand to receive them.

These are the servicemen who for weeks have been isolated from everything but Army life. They have been living on iron rations, sleeping in foxholes and enduring the heat and dust of the desert under conditions that simulate as closely as possible those of actual battle, even to the use of live ammunition. As their training nears completion they are usually permitted a little relaxation and it is here that the Caravan girls come in. The men make careful preparations for their guests and are delighted when they arrive.

Dancing and swimming, conversation and sports, more dancing and more swimming, or church and a long walk or bicycle ride, food from a field kitchen and a few hours sleep on a G.I. cot are the usual routine of the hostesses on these week-end trips. Most of them are business girls but, like the soldiers they entertain, they are a pretty good cross section of any community: college girls and swing shifters, white collar workers and riveters.

(Continued on page 50)

"They're in the Navy Now!"

LIET. COMDR. ARTHUR T. NOREN has made available to RECREATION a list of officers in the Recreation and Welfare Service of the U. S. Navy recruited from the ranks of individuals who were trained for, or have served in, the public recreation movement. Thirty-one of these officers are former local recreation superintendents. Twenty-two are graduates of the National Recreation School.

The ranks of the officers are as of the time the list was prepared and there may, of course, have been a number of promotions since.

There may be others who should be added to the list. If you know of any, kindly report them to us so that our list may be as complete and accurate as possible.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Formerly Served with</i>
Lieut. M. G. Ackerman	Chicago Park System
Lieut. (jg) Roy A. Armstrong	Seattle, Wash., Park Department
†Lieut. (jg) F. W. Athay	Newark, N. J., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) Ernest Barbieri	California Assistant State Supervisor, WPA Recreation
Lieut. (jg) James W. Barton	National Staff, WPA Recreation
*Lieut. E. R. Bowman	Superintendent of Recreation, El Paso, Texas
†Lieut. Larry L. Brennan	
Ens. Malcolm Bridges	
*Lieut. (jg) William E. Capps	Los Angeles Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) C. A. Cason	Chicago Park Department
*Lieut. Comdr. Paul Cleland	Union County, N. J., Park Department
*Lieut. William M. Collins	Chicago Park Department
Lieut. (jg) Samuel Ed. Cooperman	Allentown, Pa., Recreation Department
Ens. Stephen M. Corbett	Detroit Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) Richard P. Corrigan	Recreation Department, FSA
*†Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. Cranford	Westchester County, N. Y., Recreation Department
Lieut. F. D. Crosby	Baltimore Recreation Department
Lieut. Hugh N. Dangremond	Virginia State WPA Recreation
*Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Davis	Berkeley, Calif., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) A. J. DeJulio	Chicago Park Department
Lieut. (jg) Harold V. Doheny	New Haven, Conn., Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Herbert Donovan	WPA Recreation
Ens. E. A. Dorow	West Allis, Wis., Recreation Department
†Lieut. Allen T. Edmunds	National Park Service
*†Lieut. Harry Foss Edwards	
Lieut. (jg) John James Ferguson	New York State Park Commission
†Lieut. Homer W. Fish	Wheeling, West Va., Park Commission
Lieut. (jg) Thomas W. Fisher	Eugene, Ore., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) Raymond T. Forsberg	Recreation Department, FSA
Lieut. (jg) William Frederickson, Jr.	Los Angeles Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Paul Gilbert Gay	San Francisco Recreation Department
Ens. Meyer Goodman	Richmond, Va., Recreation Department
Ens. F. V. Gustafson	Recreation Department, FSA
Lieut. (jg) Clyde Americ Hadley	Los Angeles Recreation Department
*†Lieut. John L. Harne	Atlanta, Ga., Recreation Department
Lieut. Thomas J. Harrison	Los Angeles Recreation Department
*Lieut. Archie Hayden Hecht	Milwaukee Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Quenton K. Hartke	Recreation Department, FSA
Lieut. Alfred Nash Higgins	Tampa, Fla., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) F. S. Hughes	WPA Recreation Department, Washington
*†Lieut. (jg) Karl Johanboeke	St. Louis Recreation Council
*Lieut. (jg) Corliss L. Jones	National Staff, WPA Recreation
Lieut. Daniel H. Jones	Charles, S.C., Recreation Department
Ens. William F. Keller	Springfield, Ohio, Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Jesse K. Kennedy	Madison, Wis., Recreation Department
*Lieut. Comdr. Raymond S. Kimball	San Francisco Recreation Department

* Overseas service

† Graduate of National Recreation School

Name	Formerly Served with
Lieut. Edward T. King	New York City Park Department
†Lieut. Arthur J. Kirkpatrick	Dallas, Texas, Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Victor A. Kormeier	Chicago Park Department
Lieut. (jg) John Kosnar	Linden, N. J., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) Frank M. Krysiak	Union County, N. J., Park Commission
*Lieut. (jg) Walter Kuch	Newtonville, Mass., Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) John Edward Leary, Jr.	New York City Park Department
Ens. Robert E. Link	Alameda, Calif., Recreation Department
Ens. Edwin R. Logan	Lynn, Mass., Recreation Department
*Lieut. Melvin G. Lundstedt	San Diego, Calif., Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Rodney E. Luscomb	Sacramento, Calif., Recreation Department
Lieut. James G. Mangau	Union County, N. J., Park Commission
Lieut. Comdr. F. S. Mathewson	Chicago Park Department
Lieut. (jg) William J. McNeil	San Francisco Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Edward A. McDevitt	Recreation Department, FSA
Lieut. (jg) James D. McKinley	Chicago Park District
Lieut. (jg) Maynard R. McLean	West Haven, Conn., Recreation Department
Lieut. Myles H. MacMillan	WPA Recreation, Ohio
Ens. Robert McClain Maher	Jacksonville, Fla., Recreation Department
*Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Mallison	New Britain, Conn., Recreation Department
Ens. Frederick Martin	Wisconsin Recreation Department
Ens. W. R. Masik	Tuckahoe, N. Y., Recreation Department
Lieut. N. R. Meglathery	Highland Park, Mich., Recreation Department
*†Lieut. Earle E. Moll	Milwaukee Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) Harold G. Myron	Reading, Pa., Recreation Department
Lieut. Harold S. Morgan	Dayton, Ohio, Recreation Department
*Lieut. (jg) S. L. Moyer	Wisconsin Recreation Department
*†Lieut. Robert K. Murray	Chicago Park System
Ens. Charles A. Murdaugh	Oakland, Calif., Recreation Department
Lieut. J. D. Murphy	Greensboro, N. C., Recreation Department
Lieut. William W. Morison	WPA Recreation, Virginia
*†Lieut. D. R. Neal	Northampton, Mass., Park Department
*†Lieut. (jg) Martin M. Nading, Jr.	Los Angeles Recreation Department
*Lieut. Milton Foss Narum	Elizabeth, N. J., Recreation Department
*Lieut. Comdr. C. P. L. Nicholls	Boston, Mass., WPA Recreation
*†Lieut. Comdr. Arthur T. Noren	Los Angeles Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) John O'Reilly	Fitchburg, Mass., Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Louis A. Orsatti	Recreation Department, FSA
Lieut. John C. O'Malley	Florida State Park Department
*†Lieut. Edgar R. Overton	Tyler, Texas, Park Department
*Lieut. Clayton Perrault	St. Petersburg, Fla., Recreation Department
Ens. Butler Perryman	Auburn, N. Y., Recreation Department
Ens. Jack Puryear	Monroe, Mich., Recreation Department
*Lieut. Harry Atwood Reynolds	National Staff, WPA
*Lieut. Joseph Francis Riley, Jr.	Delaware County, Pa., Park Department
Lieut. (jg) Lester R. Roberts	Bethlehem, Pa., Recreation Department
Ens. William G. Riordan	Dallas, Texas, Recreation Department
Lieut. Thomas H. Rickman, Jr.	Los Angeles Recreation Department
*Lieut. Carl H. Schmitt	Racine, Wis., Recreation Department
*Lieut. I. M. R. Schultz	San Francisco, Calif., Recreation Commission
Lieut. (jg) Beverly S. Sheffield	National Housing Authority
Ens. William H. Shumard	N. Y. State Supervisor of Recreation, WPA
*Lieut. (jg) Charles Kenneth Smith	Chicago Park System
Lieut. (jg) David L. Smith	Orlando, Fla., Recreation Department
*Lieut. B. A. Solbraa	Oakland, Calif., Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Allan J. Sullivan	Elizabeth, N. J., Recreation Department
Lieut. G. F. Skinner	Jacksonville, Fla., Recreation Department
Lieut. Willard B. Stone	Colorado State WPA
Lieut. (jg) Wm. H. Sutherland	Lafayette, La., Recreation Department
Lieut. Comdr. W. D. Thompson	Corpus Christi, Texas, Recreation Department
*Lieut. C. L. Varner	Spokane, Wash., Park Department
*Lieut. (jg) Lee Beverly Wade	Montclair, N. J., Recreation Department
Ens. Joseph Francis Walker	National Recreation Association
*Lieut. Robert Starr Wattles	Austin, Texas, Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) John Richard Wells	Oakland, Calif., Recreation Department
*Lieut. J. E. Whitford	National Park Service
Lieut. W. P. Witt	Passaic County, N. J., Park System
*Lieut. Comdr. Stanley Witter	Norfolk, Va., Recreation Department
Lieut. (jg) Joseph Ed. Wood	
*Lieut. (jg) Clark L. Fredrikson	
†Lieut. Comdr. James A. Garrison	
Lieut. (jg) H. B. Holman	
Lieut. M. C. Huppuch	
Lieut. Arthur R. Jarvis	
Lieut. (jg) Frederick C. Stewart	

* Overseas service

† Graduate of National Recreation School

It's Being Done in Nature Recreation

Cap'n Bill's Column of Nature-Grams

ANIMALS. "Wild Animals of the Rockies—Adventures of a Forest Ranger," by William Marshall Rush. Illustrated. 296 pp. Harper & Brothers, New York.

"*Animal Tracks*," by George F. Mason. 95 pp. \$1.50. William Morrow, New York. Pocket-size. Footprints of forty-four mammals.

Bird Sanctuary. Arcadia Sanctuary, Northampton, Massachusetts, has passed from private ownership to the Massachusetts Audubon Society and will be in memory of Robert Searle Chafee. West of the oxbow of the Connecticut River, it is on an important migratory route. Over 200 species have been listed at the sanctuary including egrets and at times 400 wood ducks. Located at the center of four colleges, it will certainly provide a haven for students eager to become acquainted with feathered friends.

"*Coast Guard Ahoy*," by Philip Harkins. \$2.00. Harcourt, Brace and Company, New York. Story for younger boys.

"*Conservation Education in Rural Schools*." National Education Association, Department of Rural Education. Yearbook 1943. 130 pp. 50 cents per copy. Washington, D. C.

Dog Calendar. The American Humane Association, 135 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York, 1944 Holiday Greeting Calendar. 10 cents. The calendar features different dogs and cats for each month. The Massachusetts Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Massachusetts, has a very attractive calendar with dogs featured.

Dogs. "Shep: A Collie of the Old West," by Thomas C. Hinkle. \$2.00. William Morrow, New York. A fine story for children below teen age.

Fishpond. "Techniques of Fishpond Management," by Lawrence V. Compton. 22 pp. Illustrated. 10 cents. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Fishing. "Covers and Casts: Field Sports and Angling in Words and Pictures," by William J. Schaldach. 138 pp. Illustrated. \$5.00. A. S. Barnes, New York.

Forest Fires. "Burning an Empire," by Stewart H. Holbrook. \$2.50. Macmillan Company, New York.

Forests. "Paul Bunyan's Quiz," or 225 questions and answers about the forest. An excellent, illustrated booklet, free. American Forest Products Industries, Incorporated, 1319 18th Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Meat, Game. "Save Game Meat—It is Valuable," by D. Irvin Rasmussen and Marvin D. Wilde. 5 pp. Wildlife leaflet 246. Free. Supply limited. Chicago, Illinois, Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

"*Naturalist at Large*," by Dr. Thomas Barbour. 314 pp. 24 pages of photographic illustrations. \$3.50. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, Massachusetts.

Nature Recreation. "Along Nature's Highway," by Carroll Lane Fenton. \$1.25. John Day Company, New York.

Nature Recreation at the USO. Convalescents wounded in the Aleutians find fishing for 32-inch rainbow trout, sightseeing trips, and visits to glaciers good ways to recover strength and good spirits at the USO Club, Anchorage, Alaska.

Photography. "Photography for Rural Young People," a 73-page booklet prepared especially for farm boys and girls. Instructions for taking good pictures, developing and printing. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

"*Poultry Keeping, Backyard*," by G. T. Klein. \$1.50. Everybody's Publishing Company, Hanover, Pennsylvania.

"*Races of Mankind*." 32 pp. 10 cents. Public Affairs Committee, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York.

Science Careers. "Careers for Girls in Science and Engineering," by Evelyn Steele. 189 pp. Illustrated. \$2.50. E. P. Dutton and Company, New York.

Shopwork. "Farm Mechanics in the School." Bulletin No. 31A. 28 pp. South Bend Lathe Works, South Bend, Indiana. Shop layout plan, course outline suggestions, etc.

Trapping. "Starbuck Valley Winter," by Rodrick L. Haig-Brown. \$2.00. William Morrow, New York. Good story of life in the wilds of British Columbia—for Scout age.

WORLD AT PLAY

Junior Playground Councils

THE Annual Report of the Long Beach Recreation

Commission July 1, 1942, through June 30, 1943, states that Playground Councils have been in successful operation for three years. The chairmen of the groups are selected from among regular patrons at each area to assist the director in building and carrying on the program giving special attention to program coordination, boys' and girls' activities, safety, playground supplies, athletics, community relations, records and publicity. The Chairman of Program Coordination acts as Chairman of the Council when meetings are held and the Chairman of Records serves as Secretary. Although the function of these junior Chairmen is cooperative with the area director, the policy is to permit the greatest possible freedom of action, to encourage initiative, and to gain youth acceptance of responsibility through shared planning.

Otto T. Mallory

OTTO T. MALLERY's book, *Economic Union and Durable Peace*, has had many

favorable reviews and is now being published in Spanish. The book has already gone to many parts of the world. For forty years Otto T. Mallory has been active in the recreation movement in Philadelphia and for thirty-two years has been a member of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association and has been an active leader at the Recreation Congress gatherings.

Football Training Saved His Life

LIEUT. TOM HARMON, Michigan All-America football player, credited his football training with having

saved his life in airplane crashes in South America and China, according to a recent Associated Press story. "If I didn't play football," he said, "I wouldn't be here; I wouldn't have survived the first crash. Those who say football has no part in



Print by Gedge Harmon

our soldiers' training programs should have their heads examined."

Onondaga Forests Provide Recreation Site

IN 1930 Onondaga County, New York, secured more than 2,000,000 trees free

of charge from the State tree nurseries, and planted them on 2,200 acres of abandoned farmland. These trees are growing in value and it is estimated that the forest will be valued at least at \$200,000 for its timber alone in a few more years. Meanwhile a lovely glen and native timber stand of hardwoods have been developed around an old abandoned farmhouse as a picnic and recreational area.

These community forests are

contributing a very important part in supplying the timber requirements of the country as well as outdoor recreation. The Onondaga County Park and Regional Planning Board has supervision of this area and is planning to expand the forest from time to time as there are many areas available for purchase and reforestation.

Recreation Agency Wins Publicity Award

A RICHMOND, Virginia, daily newspaper recently called attention, editorially, to the

annual award of the Morris Plan Bank's "Silver Bowl," presented to the Richmond War and Community Fund Agency which best interpreted its activities to the public. This year the winner was the Colored Recreation Association with the Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts as runners-up in the contest. This Association has had the cooperation and assistance of the field services of the National Recreation Association in its initial organization and since World War I.

Soldier Showmen

IN ADDITION to sending entertainment into Army camps, Hollywood has taken on the job of teaching the tricks of the show business trade to soldier showmen who

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produce entertainment within the camps. The work was started at an Army Special Service conference held in Atlanta, Georgia, last November. Brian Aherne headed the seminar on acting; L. Wolfe Gilbert conducted the song writing panel; George Jessel discussed master of ceremony technique; Arch Oboler taught radio production; and Conrad Thibault helped the singers. A similar conference was scheduled in Salt Lake City for Special Service Officers of the Ninth Service Command.

Training Institutes—The Institute on Programs for Adolescents in War Time which will precede the regular summer sessions to be given on recreation and group work at Western Reserve University, Cleveland, is particularly timely. There will be three courses—The Psychology of Adolescence; Program Making with Adolescents; and Community Organization to Meet the Needs of Adolescents.

Also of interest at this time will be the Seminar on Inter-Racial and Inter-Cultural Problems in connection with recreation and group activities which will be conducted at the same time as the

Institute on Programs for Adolescents in War Time. Further information is available from the Admission Office, School of Applied Social Sciences, Western Reserve University, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Russia Acts to Curb Delinquency—Soviet Russia, in an effort to stamp out juvenile wartime delinquency, has announced a program of greater attention to education, and has clamped down on the country's movie-attending youngsters. A decree forbids children under sixteen years of age from attending movies during school days without special permission from the authorities. When permission is granted, the children must be accompanied by approved teachers or adult school leaders, and scholastic records, conduct, and home work will be taken into consideration.—From *The New York Times*, February 5, 1944.

Stay at Home Vacations in Detroit—"Stay at Home Vacations in Detroit" is the title of an attractive, illustrated circular issued last summer by the Detroit Department of Parks and Recreation. It tells of the activities offered, lists the parks and golf courses and gives general information regarding children's games and similar facilities.

A New Playground for Union Springs—The Lions Club of Union Springs, Alabama, took the lead in establishing a playground in their city. The Club secured from the city a plot of ground which has a number of good shade trees in it. They organized a movement to equip the land as a playground and donated \$100 from their activity fund to get the work started. There were a number of swings and slides on the school grounds which were in bad condition. These were handed over to the Club and members repaired them. Various organizations each agreed to furnish one piece of equipment, and the Garden Club assumed the responsibility for beautifying the grounds. The city of Union Springs through its Council has directed the Street Department to keep the grounds clean and supplied a play leader during the summer months.

Drama Week at Cedar Crest College—The week of January 17-22, 1944, was celebrated as Drama Week at Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pennsylvania, where special emphasis is being placed upon speech and dramatic art in a rehabilitation course in Community Drama. In addition to the lectures, six one-act plays were given in the

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first local play tournament, and two poems were presented by the verse speaking choir of the College. On the final day of the week an exhibit of stage designs and models was given in the college drama studio.

Skating Rinks in St. Paul—The Department of Parks, Playgrounds and Public Buildings of St. Paul, Minnesota, is operating thirty-five skating rinks this winter. A number of additional rinks are being provided by various local organizations in neighborhoods in which the Department cannot finance such facilities. In one neighborhood a pub-

lic-spirited resident is providing funds for the program and personnel.

They Do Their Part—Children at the Armstrong Playground, Lynchburg, Virginia, which serves Negro boys and girls, have for some time been carrying on a tin can salvage drive on their own initiative. On clear days they gather tin cans in their homes and turn them over to the playground directors. On rainy days the children meet in the director's home where they cut off tops and bottoms of cans, remove labels, flatten them, and have them in readiness to be gathered up and added to the city's collection.

Horseshoe Courts for Teaneck—In an effort to serve the people where they are, the Park Department and City Manager of Teaneck, New Jersey, have set up a number of simple horseshoe courts throughout the city. In one section, a high speed highway splits the town, and the apartment houses and dwellings which flank the overpass are far from any park or playground. Now the city has built a court at the edge of the parkway on either side of the highway. Courts have also been put in neighborhood vacant lots, in front of billboards, and wherever groups of citizens have asked for opportunities to pitch horseshoes.

Eugene, Oregon, Uses Its School Buildings—The school buildings in Eugene, Oregon, are beehives of activity at night, all day Saturday, and every day during vacation periods. Young people are interested in craft work in the shops, and dances for boys and girls from junior high school age up are frequent attractions. Gymnasiums are in constant use and are supervised by trained leaders of the municipal Recreation Commission of which Florence D. Alden is director. Recently, in conjunction with the P.T.A., the Recreation Commission planned a series of home parties for the children instead of having community-wide affairs. As a special project students at the University of Oregon made up suggested programs which were sent to parents through the P.T.A.—From *Recreation Bulletin*, Office of Community War Service.

Roller Skating in Raleigh—Roller skating in street blocks in five different sections of Raleigh, North Carolina, including the Negro centers, is one of the activities promoted by the Raleigh Recreation Department.

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Stars of Yesterday

(Continued from page 30)

close to 11,000 at the outdoor classes. The course covers a ten-week period.

The Milwaukee Municipal Recreation system knows that its Municipal Baseball School has meant much to the boys of Milwaukee, and is very confident that it will mean much to the future of hard ball. Some of the young Stars of Yesterday show promise of becoming Stars of Tomorrow. There may be, as a result of the season's work, some fine contributions to America's ball fields, but there certainly will be thousands of intelligent, enthusiastic spectators in the grandstands and bleachers in years to come, supporting and promoting the great American game they learned to know and love during their youth in Milwaukee's Baseball School.

NOTE: This article was submitted by John Zussman, Acting Director of Municipal Athletics, Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Anna Louise Johnson

FOR MANY YEARS Anna Louise Johnson gave all that she had of energy and enthusiasm and power to the development of the community recreation program in Denver, Colorado. She was always a loyal friend of the National Recreation Association. Her sympathy, her understanding, her kindness endeared her to a very large circle of friends. She died in Colorado on February 23.

Full Speed Ahead in Dallas!

(Continued from page 27)

fantile paralysis epidemic last summer in Dallas which kept children at home, the Recreation Department undertook two radio programs a week over the municipal radio station: one morning program for mothers about new approaches in planning home and backyard recreation for the entire family; and an afternoon "Let's Have Fun" children's program which featured games, stunts and stories.

Tentative arrangements are now being made with the radio station to sponsor a hobby show this summer with the Recreation Department. A series of interviews are being arranged to cover a period of approximately six weeks, at the end of which time a hobby show for both children and adults will be held in a museum at Fair Park.

It's Fun to Play Safe

(Continued from page 28)

(1) service hours; (2) tests; (3) new members; (4) attendance at meetings; (5) conducting discussions on safety; (6) special study of safety problems. If any aid violates the rules of safety, the commanding officer and his staff hear his case and have the power to deprive him of his merits if he is found guilty.

Considerable leeway is allowed as to the types of activities in which each group participates, although the work of all groups is coordinated with that of the National Safety Council through representation on the recreation section of the local council.

At the weekly meetings problems of safety are discussed, the approach always being from the positive point of view. If some accident is occurring repeatedly on the playground, special attention is given it. Often, if it is a play accident, a sandbox demonstration to the aids will show the

right way to play in order to avoid the accident. A safety log is kept on every playground accident, and this record is closely studied by the aids at their meetings. Every effort is made to find the cause of the accident and prevent its repetition.

Seasonal bulletins are issued to the aids. These usually contain slogans, suggested projects, and hints on how to enjoy seasonal activities without accidents.

The safety aids are most helpful to the playground leader, forming as they do a very dependable service group. Through their club work they are developing team work, and they are happy in knowing that they are contributing to the war effort. For each accident prevented means less strain on parents and overworked doctors.

Making safety a personal responsibility will pay dividends!

How Recreation Grew in Millburn

(Continued from page 24)

operation with the physical education department of the schools.

In addition, it conducts many activities not available in the schools and also continues its full program during the summer months when the schools are closed. Many of the youth of Millburn do not get out of town during the summer and the program fills a vital need during this period. Here the Department puts much emphasis on activities which will carry over into later life.

Last summer Millburn playgrounds, using the theme "Scrap for Victory," carried out a successful scrap drive and held War Stamp and Bond sales every week. When enough money was raised to buy a "jeep," all the playground children received a ride in one at a near-by Army camp.

A self-government plan was introduced at all the playgrounds in the 1943 season. Children elected their own officials — mayor, police chief, fire chief, clean-up group, and discipline court. Under this plan they participated in field days, art shows, trips, picnics, amateur shows, baby parades, doll shows, pet shows, and movie shows. Playground children also offered their services to local organizations at picnics, fun nights, celebrations, and anniversaries. Then, too, they provided entertainment for servicemen's baseball and softball teams after games with local teams.

Adult groups were organized in all sections of the town for evening play periods. Under the supervision of a specialist provided by the Recreation Department, they conducted their own programs.

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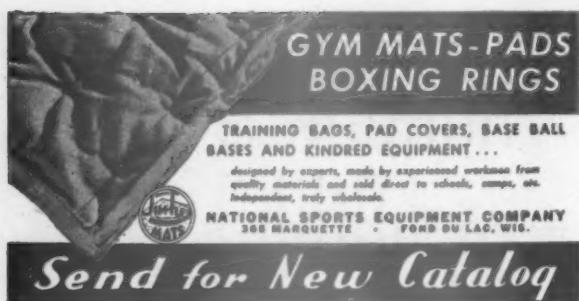
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Recent years have witnessed a tremendous growth of interest in winter sports of all kinds. However, the limited facilities for skating in the park are inadequate, and although various sizable ponds in the Township are now widely used by the public for winter sports, all are privately owned and may not be available for public use much longer. The Department is now investigating possibilities of acquiring some additional area where skating and hockey can be more fully enjoyed.

The athletic field in connection with the Glenwood School and the newly constructed playfield in the Wyoming area are valuable additions to the recreation facilities of the Township. The Department feels they will pay dividends in improved health, better sportsmanship and the wholesome enjoyment of leisure time.

The work of the Recreation Department, which has grown from activities on a small plot of ground to a full-sized community service, cannot be measured in miles of new roads, police arrests or fire alarms answered, but the citizens of Millburn believe that it is helping very substantially to improve health, provide a better use of leisure time, and effect decreased delinquency among youth—in brief, that it is building better citizens.

What's Happening on the West Coast?

(Continued from page 39)

And they all give not only their time but a part of their expenses as well.

Many Negro troops are stationed in the desert. Caravan loads of junior hostesses have been organized to visit them. Not long ago a group of these youngsters drove 300 miles into the desert to help entertain the soldiers of Camp Clipper. The men, pleased that the girls would travel so far to see them, loaded their guests with the best gifts the post exchange affords. So the story will not seem too one-sided, the girls frequently arrive

with homemade cakes and cookies as well as other presents for the men.

Although they are too young to know the hardships of roadshow company life, these girls become good troupers after they join the Sun and Sand Caravan. Outnumbered four or six to one, they have gay smiles and a willing ear for the talkers, apt banter for the more reticent, and, finally—holes in their slippers from miles of dancing! They have staunch admiration for these men, too, and they are always ready for another dance or another joke with those unsung warriors who know most of the grief and none of the glory of their brothers overseas.

As danger of invasion fades barrage balloons are disappearing, but still a handful soar along the West coastline and along Long Island, bobbing gently in the wind and looking for all the world like big gentle Dumbos. Although soft and docile looking, they are not quite so simple as they seem. They require a crew to keep watch over them twenty-four hours a day—a crew that may be moored anywhere from a lonely mountain top to somebody's backyards; a crew that must sleep and eat and fuss and worry with its gigantic baby so that her hydrogen is maintained at exactly the right pressure for with too much she would explode and with too little, collapse. Wind velocity is watched as carefully as an infant's diet and cable lines must be checked constantly.

These air-borne babies are as scientifically cared for as all babies should be, and the crew that watches over them becomes pretty fond of their charges. Still the job is a lonely and monotonous one, like many other detached service chores. So at the request of the Army a solution was worked out. A soldier likes girls and girls like soldiers; if the mountain couldn't come to Mohammet, Mohammet would go to the mountain.

Army trucks stop regularly at USO clubs, pick up groups of girls and take them to the balloon sites. When the truck arrives at the site, word goes out: "The girls are here!" One by one the soldiers start drifting in—but casually, as if the presence of girls were one of those inconsequential things that happens every day. Many of the servicemen are shy; a pretended boredom is a good defense. They live in tents, so space is too small for dancing. The girls, therefore, must be full of life and quite socially adept in order to keep things moving. After a few trips to the balloon sites they are able to get games and fun started with astonishing assurance.

His "Basket" Eye Spells CURTAINS for a Jap Zero!

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Songs are sung around the pot-bellied stove, and food brought by the girls is eaten. The boys like to take the girls out to see Dumbo and explain all her intricacies. Proving what good troupers they are, the girls look as wide-eyed and wondering on each visit as they did the first time barrage balloons were explained to them by some other crew!

NOTE: This is the second of the series of three articles prepared by Miss Williams.

Some Wartime Programs for Girls

(Continued from page 23)

developed a military setup in its activity program for girls which includes all the women's services. Girls may choose to become Junior WAVES, Junior WAFFS, Junior Motor Corps, Junior Red Cross, Junior WACs, or Junior SPARS. The organizations are quite military in character and each has a motto, song and pledge. The WACs, WAFFS, WAVES, and SPARS all drill with an older girl or the captain in charge. They have officers for a one month period—Captain, Sergeant, two Corporals, and of course Privates (by election). They have a demerit system imposed by the girls themselves, and inspection by an officers of hair, faces and hands.

The programs of the different corps are left to

the girls' own choice and are varied. The WAVES keep a scrapbook telling of the life of a real WAVE. Their service is the preparation of a box to be sent a soldier once a month. To choose the soldier, names of relatives or friends are put into a box and the third name drawn is the lucky man. Not more than 35 cents can be spent on the package, and the girls contribute what they want to. A scrapbook of "thank you" letters from the men is the prize property of the corps.

The Junior WAFFS also send packages to soldiers. They make scrapbooks for service hospitals, stuff toys for the Red Cross, and they knit.

The special service of the Junior WACs is contributing to the March of Dimes fund or the Neediest Christmas families. This group has chosen square dancing as its recreation.

The SPARS are serving by making scrapbooks of "funnies" and crossword puzzles for servicemen in hospitals. They mount the puzzles on cardboard and attach an oilcloth fold for a pencil.

The Motor Corps mans the telephone during the hours the center is open each week and marks a card record which is kept for the merit system with name, date, time and weather.

From twelve to twenty girls are in a unit, and ages vary from 9 to 15.

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Municipally Planned Recreation for Adolescents in War Time, F. Edward Biertuempfel

Parents' Magazine, March 1944

How I Organized a Play Group, Eleanor Stewart
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PAMPHLETS

Bibliography on Industrial Music. December 1943

Personnel Planning and Research Department, RCA Victor Division, Radio Corporation of America, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City

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The Womans Press, New York City

Quality Control in City Building, Hugo Leipziger

Reprinted from the *Journal of Architecture, Engineering and Industry*, Vol. 6, January 1944, College of Engineering, University of Texas, Austin, Texas

Study of City-Wide Recreation Possibilities for Topeka, Kansas, 1938-1943

Civilian Defense Council, Topeka, Kansas



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Music on Summer Playgrounds

(Continued from page 20)

Canada, Poland, Mexico, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, Netherlands, France, China, Russia and the United States.

Midway through the program, the festivities were interrupted by the entrance of a gaudily-garbed peddler, wheeling a large globe which he tried to sell to the children. They refused to accept the globe in its present darkened condition but later, when the globe was "lighted" by the beautiful music made by the children, they willingly accepted it in its shining state. Thus this common understanding and cooperation achieved through the harmony of music was vividly demonstrated and acclaimed by an appreciative audience of four thousand!

Nor did this musical enthusiasm diminish, for many days after the music festival the singers could be heard joyfully repeating these special songs and teaching them to their playmates. Thus the summer theme took hold and spread with increased impetus through the eagerness and vim of the youthful talented songsters!

In retrospect, the success of music on summer playgrounds was due mainly to the happy combination of a simple activity, requiring few materials and truly emphasizing "play for play's sake," with the basic theory that "the child comes first" in exploiting any channels for its utilization. The intrinsic values to be gained in pleasant, informal musical activities should not be overlooked or underestimated in recreation programs. Reading's playgrounds have had a bountiful share, and will continue to expand and satisfy their musical needs.

What happens when your hat comes down?



SOMEDAY, the War will be over.

Hats will be tossed into the air all over America on that day.

But what about the day after?

No man knows just what's going to happen then. But we know one thing that must not happen:

We must not have a postwar America fumbling to restore an out-of-gear economy, staggering under a burden of idle factories and idle men, wracked with internal dissension and stricken with poverty and want.

That is why we must buy War Bonds—now.

For every time you buy a Bond, you not only help finance the War. You help to build up a vast reserve of postwar buying power. Buying power that can mean millions of postwar jobs making billions of dollars' worth of postwar goods and a healthy, prosperous, strong America in which there'll be a richer, happier living for every one of us.

To protect your Country, your family, and your job after the War—buy War Bonds now!

Lets all KEEP BACKING THE ATTACK!

*The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation
the publication of this message by*

RECREATION

New Publications in the Leisure Time Field

The American Square Dance

By Margot Mayo. Sentinel Books, 112 East 19th St., New York. \$50.

TEN YEARS AGO MISS MAYO founded the American Square Dance Group, and she has for years collected and taught American folk dances. This collection, she points out, is not intended to be a complete treatise on the American folk dance, but is merely an open door to a further appreciation.

The book discusses types of dances, music and instruments, gives hints to callers and suggestions for a square dance evening, and provides a glossary. Music for ten dances is given, and there is a bibliography.

The World's a Stage

Edited by Margaret Mayorga. Samuel French, New York. \$2.00.

A COLLECTION of twelve one-act plays designed to give boys and girls the opportunity to participate in theater productions from the era of Greek to modern radio drama. Four of the plays are nonroyalty.

Knots, Splices and Rope Work

By A. Hayatt Verrill. The Norman W. Henley Publishing Company, 17-19 West 45th Street, New York. \$1.50.

"KNOTS," SAYS THE AUTHOR, "were presumably invented by prehistoric man at about the time he discovered that trailing vines and fibers served useful purposes, such as keeping his family from falling off the log canoe or tethering the pet sabre-toothed tiger." In its revised form—and the book has been used for many years—it contains directions for knots of all kinds from the simplest variety to involved fancy knots. Splicing, too, is described, and there is a discussion of materials and kinds of rope.

At Ease!

By Jules Leopold. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$1.75.

THE CONSULTANT and adviser on puzzles and games for *Yank*, the Army weekly, has brought together a collection of puzzles, tricks, stunts, and miscellaneous activities which are designed primarily for the serviceman when he is "at ease." Civilians as well will find this book interesting and amusing.

Builders of Our Nation

By F. Raymond Elms. Albert Whitman and Company, Chicago, Illinois. \$2.00.

THE AUTHOR has selected thirty-six men influential in our early history and has presented them both in an authenticated text and in vivid illustrations. History comes to life in this book.

Victor Herbert Songs for Children

Selected and edited by Ella Herbert Bartlett. Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., New York. \$1.75.

SOME OF VICTOR HERBERT'S finest music was written for children. In addition to the well-known operetta, "Babes in Toyland," there are many delightful songs for children scattered throughout his other works. Ella Herbert Bartlett, his daughter, has collected these charming little songs into one volume which contains what she regards as the twelve best songs of this type from all of her father's work. The songs have been carefully edited and simplified so that children and their relatives and friends can sing them and play the piano accompaniments without necessarily being highly proficient musicians.

Chessboard Magic!

Compiled and annotated by Irving Chernev. *Chess Review*, 250 West 57th Street, New York 19. \$2.50.

TO THE CHESS PLAYER, composed endings are an inexhaustible source of entertainment. There are 160 of them in this book arranged not by theme or composers or alphabetically, but in a haphazard way designed to add the element of surprise. Difficult positions have not been included as the book is intended for pure enjoyment, not drudgery.

Fun with Your Child

By Mary A. Mapes. Howell, Soskin, Publishers, Inc., 17 East 45th Street, New York. \$2.50.

HERE IS A BOOK of common sense for parents and children. It takes care of the play needs of children inexpensively, and intelligently, covering play for the well child and the sick child, the child who plays alone and the boy and girl who play in groups. Instructions and illustrations show how toys and games are made, and there is factual information for the parent on the significance of play in the child's life.

Dances and Stories of the American Indian

By Bernard S. Mason. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$5.00.

IN WRITING THIS BOOK it has been the author's purpose not only to preserve the dances of the American Indians but to preserve them in action, not merely in printed word, and as dances that we ourselves may use and enjoy. The dances presented were selected for the adaptability to production, authenticity, representation of the various main cultural areas, and an attempt to include as many themes, motifs and types of dances as possible. In addition to the diagrams, there are 27 reproductions of beautiful photographs showing dancers in full costume.

A Shady Hobby.

By Jean Frances Bennett. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 N. Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. \$2.00.

With this title, the book has to be about silhouettes! It is for beginners, not commercial artists, and with its delightful illustrations it is a charming as well as a practical and informative volume for all who "will open their eyes to the beauty contained in the world of black and white."

The American Sports Library.

A. S. Barnes & Company, 67 West 44th Street, New York 18.

Official Guides for 1944 available include Swimming, Wrestling, Boxing, Ice Hockey, and Volley Ball. Each Guide is available at 50 cents.

Measuring Municipal Activities.

A Survey of Suggested Criteria for Appraising Administration. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. The International City Managers' Association, Chicago. \$2.00.

The International City Managers' Association has revised its recommendations for measuring the administrative effectiveness of municipal services. The basic material has not been modified substantially, but a new introduction has been prepared interpreting evaluation processes, commenting on the values and weaknesses of national standards for governmental services, and summarizing progress made in evaluation during the past five years in a number of fields of municipal government service. In the introduction a statement is made that "adequacy is entirely a relative matter: there is no such thing as an adequate administrative service, for higher levels of service can almost always be provided if more funds are available. Likewise, there is no such thing as inadequate service, for inadequacy, too, is relative to the standard the community wants and is willing to pay for."

Is this not an unfortunate statement to be made by a national association of chief executives of municipal government? It is understandable that a community might not appreciate the need of certain services and therefore accepts a meager budget for such services. But it does not necessarily follow that the restricted services provided are adequate just because the locality, generally because of lack of understanding of needs, is currently unwilling to finance a broader service.

The suggestions for measuring existing services of various city departments should prove helpful. The section on recreation recognizes the difficulty of measuring the intangible values of effective service but perhaps it attaches a little too much importance to juvenile delinquency statistics as a measuring rod for the value of local recreation. The volume on the whole should prove helpful to local municipal chief executives and department heads.

Australian Bush Songs.

The Boston Book Music Company, Boston, Mass. \$60.

For the music director who would vary his program with folklore from faraway lands, here are seventeen tribal songs from Australia.

Roller Skating Through the Years.

Edited by Morris Traub. The William-Frederick Press, 313 West 35th Street, New York 1.

Back in the early eighteenth century an anonymous Hollander nailed some large wooden spools to strips of wood attached to his shoes, and with this crude type of roller skate bumped down the pavements and along the roads of Holland. Thus the roller skate was born.

The development of the sport over a period of almost two hundred years is a fascinating story which is told by Mr. Traub in this book.

More by Corwin.

By Norman Corwin. Henry Holt and Company, New York. \$3.00.

Here are sixteen dramas by a well-known writer for the radio. Each play is accompanied by studio notes. Clifton Fadiman in his introduction points out that the plays are not only playable but readable.

Doubletalk Crossword Puzzles.

Edited by Albert Morehead. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. \$1.50.

Few of the 55 crossword puzzles presented in this volume have ever before been published. They represent a new kind of puzzle in that while they are made with the words you already know the definitions are purely "doubletalk." And while they seem to mean one thing they actually mean something entirely different. This adds to the fun!

The Chinese-American Song and Game Book.

Compiled by A. Gertrude Jacobs. A. S. Barnes and Company, New York. \$2.50.

These games and songs were collected by the major physical education students at Yenching University, Peiping, China. With its beautiful pictures, games, songs, and language in both English and Chinese, the book is an unusually fascinating publication.

The illustrations by an unknown and untutored Chinese child artist fourteen years of age constitute a set of drawings which are a real contribution to art.

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New Helps for Your Summer Playground Program

(Available through the National Recreation Association)

<i>Summer Playground Notebook</i>	\$1.00
The 12 illustrated bulletins on playground activities sent last summer to cities conducting summer playgrounds only are now available bound in an attractive cover.	
<i>Arts and Crafts for the Recreation Leader</i> , by FRANK A. STAPLES.....	1.50
An illustrated guide for beginners as well as more experienced leaders in craft groups. Information is given on types of projects suited to different age levels, together with directions for a number of projects such as finger painting, candlemaking, tie dyeing, spatter printing, woodworking, and many others.	
<i>Training Your Playground Leaders</i> , by GEORGE D. BUTLER.....	.35
An institute syllabus designed to help communities faced with the problem of using play leaders with little experience. Suggestions are offered for organizing and conducting recreation institutes.	
<i>Training Volunteers for Recreation Service</i> , by GEORGE D. BUTLER50
Eight typical training course outlines, with suggestions for organizing and conducting institutes.	
<i>Some Leadership "Do's,"</i> by ETHEL BOWERS.....	.10
A reprint from RECREATION, February 1944, this pamphlet, addressed primarily to the play leader in the field of social recreation, discusses concisely some of the things the leader should be and know.	
<i>Know Your Community</i>25
Suggestions for making a recreation survey.	
<i>Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities</i>15
Essential standards for playgrounds, playfields, and indoor recreation centers are outlined and suggestions offered for local cooperation.	
<i>Standards—Playgrounds, Playfields, Recreation Buildings, Indoor Recreation Centers</i>	.10
The main features of <i>Standards for Neighborhood Recreation Areas and Facilities</i> are presented in briefer and more popular form.	
<i>Standards for a Neighborhood Playground</i>15
A model plan showing how a 5-acre site may be effectively utilized as a playground.	
<i>Nature in Recreation</i> , by MARQUERITE ICKIS	1.00
How to inject fun into the program by introducing nature in camping, handcraft, games, dramatics, music, and dancing.	
<i>"Service to Servicemen"</i>25
A series of bulletins telling how to make <i>Buddy Boxes</i> for servicemen—a game kit for the serviceman's pocket; a <i>Picture Pac</i> , an album that fits in a watch pocket; a <i>Home Town Newspaper</i> .	

AND KEEP IN MIND —

Some of the older but always practical books and booklets:

The Picnic Book, \$1.25; *Parties Plus—Stunts and Entertainments*; *Let's Plan a Party*; *Fun for Threesomes*, each \$.50; *Games for Children*, \$.50; *Leader's Nature Guide*, \$.35; *Victory Gardens—Harvesting and Drying*, \$.25; *Your Victory Garden*, \$.15; *Teen Trouble*, \$.10; *Day Camping*, \$.25; *88 Successful Play Activities*, \$.60; and many other publications. Send for complete lists.

And there's always RECREATION, the monthly magazine. Price \$2.00 a year. If you have not seen a sample copy of this magazine, send for one.

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

315 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, N. Y.

THREE are many sound reasons for community investment in playgrounds. None is sounder than that playgrounds bring children a measure of joy in life.

"If we want the children of our community to be happy—and who of us does not want that?—we will provide them with places for play. It is common observation that children find joy in play. That joy spells harmonious development and freedom from tension. It signifies that a basic hunger for new experience, friendship, achievement, recognition, or beauty is being satisfied. Youngsters themselves call the play experience fun, but the unfelt flowering of personality through play is a process more educative than that implied in self-centered fun.

"Play is such a normal part of life that, as Dr. John H. Finley said, 'It is above being a mere instrument or means. As a phase of life it is its own justification.' "